ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL, SOCIAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

The Woman's Journal

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SUFFRAGE WINS IN OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

Senate Accepts House Amendment Removing Literacy Test — Action Taken Just Before Final Adjournment of Legislature

MEASURE GOES BEFORE VOTERS IN NOVEMBER, 1918

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The constitutional amendment to grant full suffrage to women has passed both branches of the Oklahoma Legislature.

On March 12, the measure passed the lower House, and with the literacy clause stricken out, were returned to the Senate for concurrence. Just before its final adjournment, on March 17, the Senate concurred in the House amendments. The measure now goes to the voters.

The Democratic leaders in the Oklahoma Legislature had introduced a proposed constitutional amendment in which woman suffrage was coupled with the provision of a reading and writing test for all voters except descendants of men who had served in the army, the National Guard or the militia. The "grandfather clause" in the Oklahoma constitution had lately been pronounced unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, and it was believed in some quarters that this was an effort to bring about a like result in a slightly different way.

Some Oklahoma papers said it was done in order that "the supposed popularity of woman suffrage" might help to make the literacy test go down. And some of the papers said that it was not fair to suffrage to tie it up with a wholly different proposition, which might cause Republicans and Socialists to vote against the whole measure.

The passage of the suffrage amendment by the Oklahoma Legislature is the ninth suffrage victory in the United States this year. Five States have given women the ballot by direct legislative action—Ohio, Indiana, North Dakota, Arkansas and Vermont—and four have submitted constitutional amendments for full suffrage to the voters, before whom they are now pending—New York, Maine, South Dakota and Oklahoma.

SPEAKER CLARK SUGGESTS ACTION

Notes Action in Arkansas, Ohio and Writes to State Senator "In My Judgment Missouri Should Do Likewise"

Washington—"It seems to me that woman suffrage is inevitable. I have believed that since I first got the hang of the Declaration of Independence," said Champ Clark, in a letter written to J. J. Duncan, Missouri State Senator from the Speaker's own district.

It was characteristic of Speaker Clark's democratic ideas that, desiring to urge the passage of the presidential suffrage bill for the women of his State, he should write as a simple citizen to his own Representative in the State Senate. The full text of the letter is as follows:

"It seems to me that woman suffrage is inevitable. I have believed that since I first got the hang of the Declaration of Independence. Arkansas has passed a modified Suffrage Amendment; likewise Ohio and Indiana. Consequently, in my judgment, Missouri had best do likewise."

The bill now before the Missouri Legislature was introduced at the request of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has made a nation-wide campaign this year to secure from each State Legislature a bill granting all the suffrage women can get without amending the State constitution. In Missouri this includes a vote for president and vice-president, and for all county and municipal officers.

The attitude of Speaker Clark on woman suffrage has been known to the workers for the cause for some time. In a recent letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt he expressed his gratification at the passage of the suffrage bill in North Dakota, and said:

"You seem to be making considerable headway with the woman suffrage movement. I have always said, and say now, that woman suffrage is certain to come sooner or later. In my judgment it will come through the operation of the individual States. This is demonstrated anew by the fact that you banned North Dakota."

Favorable Action By Missouri House

Jefferson City, Mo.—By a majority of more than two to one, the Missouri House has voted to grant women presidential and municipal suffrage. The vote stood 84 to 37. There was practically no debate.

The bill was passed to be engrossed in the Senate, but has not been carried because of its low position on the calendar. Many of the Senators, however, are friendly to suffrage. A bill making women eligible for school directors passed without opposition.

SUFFRAGE BILL IN VERMONT PASSES

Permits Women to Vote for Practically All Town Officers—Awaits Signature of Governor Graham to Become Law

Montpelier, Vt.—The bill granting to women the right to vote for all town officers except road commissioners, under certain conditions in incorporated villages, was passed by the Senate March 20. It had previously been passed by the House.

A hearing before the Senate Committee on Suffrage Elections took place on March 16 in response to a request of the opponents of the municipal suffrage bill which has already been reported favorably by the committee.

Friends and foes of equal suffrage attended the hearing, and speeches were made on both sides. Delegations came from Burlington, Manchester, St. Albans, Johnson and other points. The Rev. F. Barnby Leach, Episcopal rector of Montpelier, opposed the whole idea of woman suffrage. He said, "One reason is because my wife would vote against me on some questions, and thus cancel my vote."

Several men spoke in support of the bill granting municipal suffrage to taxpaying women. These were H. S. Howard and Walter Crockett of Burlington, and Revs. L. O. Sherburne and William Shaw of Montpelier. Dr. Grace Sherwood of St. Albans, Mrs. Annette E. Parmelee of Enosburg Falls, Mrs. Francis R. Wyman of Manchester, and Mrs. H. B. Shaw of Burlington were among the suffragists who addressed the committee.

Some of the legislators are doubtful whether the women want municipal suffrage. The Rutland Woman's Club voted unanimously on the 13th in endorsement of the bill and telegrams were sent to each senator from Rutland county urging him to favor its passage. Some of the anti members of the club were absent when the vote was taken, and are disturbed over the action.

MISS RANKIN SPEAKS IN N. J.

Tells Legislature That Montana Women Take Voting Seriously and Urges Passage of Bill

Trenton, N. J.—The New Jersey Legislature had a visit last week from Miss Jeannette Rankin, who urged the passage of the presidential suffrage bill.

"Women of Montana take voting seriously," Miss Rankin told the legislators, "and the men are glad we are voting.

"In Montana the participation of women in elections has done much for the women and children of the State. I hope as a member of Congress to be able to further the cause of the women and children of the nation. You men have enough to do if you attend to your own business, so why not give women the ballot, and then have women representatives to look after the interests of women? I am sure you will like women in politics once you have them there."

Miss Rankin met Governor Edge and had a short talk with him.

CELEBRATE VICTORY BY PLANTING A TREE

Centerburg, O.—All over Ohio, suffragists are holding jubilees to celebrate the passage of the presidential woman suffrage bill. In Centerburg, the women have found a unique way to show their gladness. On Arber Day, the Centerburg organization will plant an evergreen tree in the village public square. This tree will be tended and watched by the suffragists, and used as a Community Christmas tree.

SUPERVISES SUMMER WORK

Two hundred children of the Muscatine High School have entered a gardening contest, which is to be almost State-wide in Iowa this year.

Miss Elizabeth Hudson, science instructor in the Muscatine High School, has been retained by the school board during the summer months to supervise the children's work.

SUFFRAGISTS WILL GIVE SERVICE FOR NATION'S WELFARE

To Increase National Food Supply by Enlisting Women for Gardening and Farming — Thrift Division Begins to Eliminate Waste

Plans for bringing suffragists together for constructive national service have gone forward with despatch and thoroughness since the Executive Council of the National Suffrage Association made its offer of such service to the President and the government.

A feature of the National's plan is its equal applicability in peace or war. To this hour suffragists are praying for peace, but day by day they are mobilizing in ever increasing numbers to back up their country's need, whether peace stay or war come.

Their plans are now formulated. "Department of Suffrage Agriculture" and the "Suffrage Thrift Division," for the elimination of waste, are the two main divisions into which the work is grouping. Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer of the National Association, is chairman of the Department of Suffrage Agriculture, and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, First Vice-President, is chairman of the Suffrage Thrift Division.

Members of both committees have waited upon the Secretary of Agriculture, and he has endorsed the suffrage plan as being as good for peace as for war, and promised the hearty co-operation of the Department of Agriculture. The National Association is now issuing a nation-wide appeal to suffragists through their State presidents and State executive boards to spread the knowledge that the National Suffrage Association desires to enlist the help of all women whose opportunities permit, for increasing the national food supply by gardening and farming and the elimination of waste.

Back to the Land with the Suffrage Farmerette

Miss Rose Young writes:

"What you are going to see now all over this country is a real and vivid and effective back-to-the-land movement led by the suffragists, to the great good of the nation in peace or in war. Women were the first agriculturists, and will but be returning to an ancestral occupation in becoming 'suffrage farmerettes.'"

There already exists in the United States an army of women farmers and gardeners. The Census of 1916 gives the numbers as follows:

Women in Agriculture—	
Farmers	257,706
Farm laborers	1,514,423
Farm foremen	7,765
Gardeners	7,824
Gardeners' laborers	7,474
Miscellaneous, about	7,000
Total	1,802,202

The National American Woman Suffrage Association believes that a large additional number of women will prepare themselves to take the places, if need be, of men as farmers and farm and garden managers, as well as to do their share in the manual labor involved in producing an adequate food supply. Mrs. Rogers, chairman of Suffrage Agriculture, and herself a practical farmer, maintains that "no part of agricultural work is beyond the strength and capacity of women, except two or three of the heaviest processes. In everything else the skill, interest and sympathy of women, with proper training, will turn out well-equipped agriculturists to help swell the food supply.

"Spring at hand makes it essential that activities be begun at once, both in providing short courses for training women who will take up gardening and farming, and enlisting those already prepared to enter this work. The National Association is suggesting short courses of training in gardening and farming, presenting the matter to the State Presidents and the Chairman of Suffrage Agriculture in each State. The Chairmen,

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AKRON SUFFRAGISTS HAVE JOLLIFICATION BANQUET

Are Greatly Encouraged by Prophecy of Full Enfranchisement by 1918 — Immediate Campaign Urged

Akron, O.—At a jollification banquet over the granting of presidential suffrage, Akron suffragists received the assurance that the full ballot would come by 1918. Mayor Lamb spoke, and encouraged the women in their campaign.

The principal address was made by Miss Elizabeth Hauser of Warren, State organizer. Miss Hauser feels sure of the submission of the full suffrage amendment and urged the suffragists to begin an immediate campaign.

MME. CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY

Arkansas Filibuster Fails To Halt Vote On Suffrage Bill

Riotous Tactics of Opponents Cause Pandemonian—Women Are Obliged to Leave Hall—Faulkner Thought Prayer for House Needed

The recent victory of woman suffrage in Arkansas was preceded by a stormy scene in the Legislature. A handful of wilful men resorted to a filibuster in the effort to block the bill, and conducted themselves like riotous lunatics.

The measure had passed the lower house by a large majority. In the Senate it went through by a close vote, 17 to 15. The Senate also added some amendments, and then sent the bill back to the house for action on the amendments.

The Little Rock Gazette says:

"Votes for Women" caused the first filibuster of the session. The opponents of suffrage, however, led a forlorn hope, for, when recess at 12 o'clock restored peace, the pro-suffragists had carried their positions in triumph.

Amendments Cause Row

The trouble started at 10 o'clock, when the bill by Representative John A. Riggs of Garland, to grant women the right to vote in primary elections, came up for concurrence in Senate amendments. Three amendments had been added by the Senate, as follows:

To strike the words, "and declaring an emergency," from the title of the bill.

To strike out the emergency clause.

To provide that before a woman be permitted to cast a vote, she should be required to make affidavit that she is of the same political party as that holding the election, and that she would support the nominee.

Bedlam Outdone by Opponents

When the clerk read the first amendment the storm broke and continued for two hours. Deliberation was impossible, and evidently undesirable by many in the pandemonium that reigned. Occasionally some calmer head would gain recognition for a few seconds, pleading for the exercise of common sense, so that the calendar might be cleared of important pending bills, including the appropriation measures. Then the clamor would be resumed with redoubled energy. It was practically impossible for those trained in legislative procedure to understand what was going on.

Opponents Make Losing Fight

The opponents of suffrage, led by Mr. Hardage of Clark, Mr. Ellis of Randolph, Mr. Gentry of Hempstead, Mr. Waggoner of Lonoke and others, exhausted every parliamentary tactic.

Mr. Riggs and others, speaking in behalf of the bill, asked that the house concur in the Senate amendments, because refusal would mean the death of the bill, since it would practically be impossible at this late day to get it through the Senate in its original form.

Scene Defies Description

The parliamentary wrangle that ensued defies description. There were motions, counter-motions and substitute motions; amendments, substitute amendments, and amendments to the substitutes; motions to adjourn, to recess, to postpone, to table, to postpone indefinitely; appeals from the chair, incessant points of order, motions overruled and sustained, and appeals laid on the table; motions to adopt, to react, to concur and to nonconcur.

Hardage's Motion Fails

The first test came on the roll call on a motion by Mr. Hardage to nonconcur in the Senate amendment to strike the words, "and declaring an emergency," from the title of the bill. This finally failed of adoption, 24 to 64. The vote fairly represented the alignment for and against the bill.

Proceedings Are Tangled

The course of the tangled proceedings may be summarized as follows:

When the first amendment was read Mr. Hardage moved to nonconcur. Mr. Riggs argued for concurrence. Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Brinton charged that the opponents of the bill were starting a filibuster to kill it. Mr. Waggoner said

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SUFFRAGISTS HOLD DEMONSTRATION

Seventeen British Associations Hear Prominent Speakers and Encouraging Announcements

Since the outbreak of the war the majority of the members of the suffrage societies of the United Kingdom have devoted themselves to work of a national character, letting political questions remain in abeyance. However, the provisions of the old register render so many voting men ineligible, either owing to their absence from the country or to their change of domicile, that legislation has become advisable before another general election, and the matter is before a parliamentary committee called the Speaker's Conference. This conference has recommended a carefully balanced compromise on electoral reform, and the inclusion of women as voters is among their majority recommendations. Thus the whole question of the political position of women has been reopened, and it was deemed a fitting moment by all suffragists to unite in demonstrating to Parliament that their cause is today more vigorous than ever it has been in the two generations dur-

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Russian Revolution Brings Mme. Breshkovsky Back From Exile

Little Grandmother of the Revolution Invited to Return From Siberia by Special Action of Duma After Thirty Years of Persecution

HAS BEEN CEASELESS WORKER FOR RUSSIAN FREEDOM

The news from Russia has brought joy to all the friends of freedom. One item in the great story has been read with especial delight by many Americans. This is the announcement that the new Minister of Justice has invited home from Siberia Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, known to thousands by the affectionate name of Babushka, the "grandmother" of the revolution—"the miracle woman," as the Siberian peasants call her. For years she has been hounded and persecuted. Now the Duma has appointed a committee to escort her back to Russia, where a great ovation awaits her.

When Mrs. Breshkovsky visited America in 1904 she made a deep impression upon all who became acquainted with her. Her friends are now recalling the main facts of her remarkable life—a life carrying a lesson for all who are working for human freedom in any line and anywhere.

Tried to Apply Christianity

Here was a woman who never feared to "take part in politics." A daughter of the nobility, her heart was always with the peasants. To an American friend she said:

"My mother was deeply religious. Ignoring the false pomps of the Greek Church, she tried only to impress on her children the ethical teachings of Christ. The incongruity between those teachings and our life soon bewildered me. My mother told me to treat the servants as brothers and sisters, but when she found me chatting in the great kitchen she sternly told me that I must not forget my place as a nobleman's daughter. She taught me Christ's command to give away all that I had and follow him, but when the next morning I went out and gave my handsome little cloak to a shivering peasant child, again she sharply reproved me. I had long spells of thinking.

"My father helped me think. He was a man of broad, liberal ideas. We read together many books of science and travel. Social science absorbed me. I saw the poor, degraded serfs around me, and longed to see them free. Filled with young enthusiasm, I opened a little school near our estate."

Horrors Following Emancipation

Then came the emancipation of the serfs, but at first it made the people's lot worse rather than better. Under the old regime each serf had had a plot of ground on which he raised food for his family. He had supposed that this bit of ground would still belong to him after he was free. Instead, he was driven from it and placed upon a small strip of the poorest soil to be free and starve. Mrs. Breshkovsky said:

"He was bewildered; he could not imagine himself without his old plot of land. In dull but growing rage, he refused to leave his plot for the wretched strip. 'Masters,' he cried, 'how can I feed my little ones through a Russian winter? Such land means death.' This cry rose all over Russia.

"The government appointed in every district an 'arbiter' to persuade the peasants. The arbiter failed. Then troops were quartered in their huts, families were starved, old people were beaten, daughters were raped. The peasants grew more wild, and then began the flogging. In a village near ours, where they refused to leave their plots of land, they were driven into line on the village street; every tenth man was called out and flogged with the knout; some died. Two weeks later, as they still held out, every fifth man was flogged. The poor ignorant creatures still held desperately to what they thought their rights; again the line, and now every man was dragged forward to the flogging. This process lasted five years all over Russia, until at last, bleeding and exhausted, the peasants gave in.

"I heard heartrending stories in my little schoolhose, and many more through my father, the arbiter of our district. The peasants thronged to our house day and night. Many were carried in crippled by the knout; sobbing wives told of husbands killed before their eyes. Often the poor wretches literally grovelled, clasping my father's knees, begging him to search for help in that mysterious region—the law court. From such interviews he came to me worn and haggard.

Meets Prince Kropotkin

"I felt that tremendous economic and political changes must be made; but I was not yet a revolutionist, only a Liberal. To seek guidance, to find what older heads were thinking, I went at nineteen with my mother and sister to St. Petersburg. Into our compartment on the train came a handsome young prince returning from official duties in Siberia. For hours he discussed with me the problems that were pressing upon us. His words thrilled like fire. Our excited voices rose steadily higher, until my mother begged me to speak low. The young prince is now an old man in exile. His name is Peter Kropotkin.

Classes for Women Forbidden

"In St. Petersburg I entered the central group of Liberals, men and women of noble birth and university training: doctors, lawyers, journalists, novelists, poets, scientists, the most highly educated people in Russia. Since higher education for women was strictly forbidden, they had already become criminals by opening classes for women in the natural and political sciences. All these classes I eagerly joined, constantly attending their secret meetings. Again my mother grew frightened, and at last she took me home. During the next three years, however, I returned again and again, traveled to other cities, and met Liberal people all over Russia.

Started Schools for Peasants

"Then my father called me home. Here I resolved to support myself and help the peasants. My father built me a small boarding school for girls, and through the influence of my relatives I received many pupils. He built, too, a cottage in which I could teach the peasants. I now drew closer to them. I began to realize the dull memory every peasant had of flogging and toil from time immemorial. I felt their subconscious but heart-deep longing for freedom.

Marries Liberal Land Owner

"Three years later I married a liberal, broad-minded land-owner who took a deep interest in our district museum. He established for me a peasants' agricultural school. Several of the younger land owners became interested in our work, and we met together frequently. This was my last attempt at Liberalist reform.

Peasants Try for Reform

"It is a poor patriot that will not thoroughly try his government before he rises against it. We searched the laws and edicts; we found certain small and long-neglected peasants' rights of local suffrage; and then we began showing the peasants how to use these rights they already had. They crowded to the local elections and began electing the judges, arbiters and other officials the Liberals who honestly had the

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MANAGER SYSTEM SOON AT WORK IN KANSAS

Non-Partisan Board of Administration Will Pick Man to Supervise Institutions

The first State to have its institutions conducted on a strictly business and non-partisan basis will be Kansas, where women vote.

Gov. Arthur Capper has signed the State manager bill, and a non-partisan board of administration will soon appoint a manager to take charge of all State institutions now governed by political boards. The manager also will be purchasing agent for the State.

Kansas expects greater economy and more efficiency in the management of all State institutions. The manager is to be picked irrespective of political affiliations or business associations. He will be held accountable for every cent spent, the way it is spent and what the State gets for it.

This State manager idea is an enlargement of the city manager plan of government. Everyone interested in good government will watch Kansas more closely in the future.

The last Legislature enacted a law whereby any city in Kansas may adopt the manager form of government if its people so desire. Two cities have recently rejected the idea, but by very close margins.

SWEEPING GAINS IN 1917 SHOWN BY SUFFRAGISTS

Three State Legislatures, those of Ohio, Indiana and North Dakota, Grant Presidential Franchise to Women

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA MAY CHANGE IN 1920

Suffrage statisticians have compiled in tabloid form for the information of members of the Pennsylvania legislature data showing victories and progress made by the suffrage movement up to last week.

Probably the most impressive of the tables arranged is that showing suffrage progress in 1917, which already, it is certain will be the banner suffrage year to date. The most recent victory recorded is the passage of a constitutional referendum measure by the New York State legislature authorizing an election to be held in November of this year, despite a similar amendment having been defeated as recently as 1915, when the question also was up for consideration in Pennsylvania.

New York, a Parallel

In this connection, Pennsylvania State leaders point to the fact that if a woman suffrage amendment is passed by the present session of the legislature at Harrisburg and the session in 1919, another referendum cannot take place in this State until 1920. Pennsylvania suffragists say New York's action is a refutation of the argument that it is too soon to reintroduce a bill in Pennsylvania, the suffrage amendment in this state having been lost by a much smaller majority than that in New York, and having carried in 33 out of 67 counties.

The statistics also stress other 1917 victories, notably those in Ohio, Indiana and North Dakota, where presidential suffrage has been granted this year; Arkansas, which has granted primary suffrage, which in that State practically is full suffrage, and referenda authorized in Maine and South Dakota.

The table showing the scope of suffrage in the United States is said to be the only one having detailed corrections to date. It gives in addition to other information the fact that measures granting constitutional, presidential and municipal or primary suffrage have been introduced in legislatures of 18 States in the first 10 weeks of 1917.

Attention is called to the fact that Pennsylvania is the only Eastern State north of the Mason and Dixon line, which has not granted suffrage in any form to its women, except Maine and Rhode Island. It points out in addition, that Maine this year has authorized a referendum upon constitutional woman suffrage next September.

Suffrage at a Glance

The table in full follows:

Suffrage Progress in 1917—Legislatures Granting Presidential Suffrage

Ohio, North Dakota, Indiana.

Granting Municipal Suffrage

Vermont.

Legislatures Granting Primary Suffrage

Arkansas.

Legislatures Granting Referenda Upon Constitutional Suffrage

New York (Election to be held in November, 1917.)

Maine (Election to be held September, 1917.)

South Dakota (Election to be held 1918.)

Other Legislatures in Which Constitutional, Presidential and Municipal or Primary Suffrage Bills Have Been Introduced in 1917.

Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota (Constitutional), Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

Note—In several of these States bills have been passed by one branch, and in some others the measure has been defeated by both branches. In the majority of the latter cases, however, suffrage polled a larger vote than its opponents, but lost because a two-thirds vote was necessary to pass amendments, or polled a larger vote than at previous sessions.

States Having Full Suffrage

Arizona (1912), California (1911), Colorado (1893), Idaho (1896), Kansas (1912), Montana (1914), Nevada (1914), Oregon (1912), Utah (1896), Washington (1910), Wyoming (1869).

Territory Having Full Suffrage

Alaska (1913).

States Having Presidential Suffrage

Illinois (1913), Indiana (1917), Ohio (1917), N. Dakota (1917).

States Having Partial Suffrage

Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin.

States Having No Woman Suffrage

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

Recapitulation

States having Full Suffrage	11
Territory having Full Suffrage	1
States having Presidential Suffrage	4
States having Partial Suffrage	19
States having No Woman Suffrage	14
Total States	49
Territory	1

Canada

1917—Suffrage assured the women of the province of Ontario by the government.

1916—Suffrage granted the women of the province of British Columbia.

Previously

Suffrage granted the women of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Partial Suffrage

Granted the women of the provinces of Quebec and Yukon.

No Woman Suffrage

Newfoundland, uninhabited Northwest Territory.

Note—Excepting the uninhabited Northwest Territory and the northeastern fringe comprising Newfoundland, Canadian women have been granted or assured full or partial suffrage, three-fourths of its entire population of women enjoying full suffrage under the government representing the British king.

STATE IGNORES ANTI ARGUMENTS

New York Incudes Women as Part of Available Resources in Proposed Census—Mrs. Catt Sees Death to "Women Can't Bear Arms" Plea

"For years we have been told woman could not vote because she is not subject to her country's call in time of war," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in her comment on the Robinson measure, which provides for a census of the resources of New York State in case of war. "Well, New York is now giving an illustration of bland disregard of this argument.

"New York has not yet given women the ballot, but it does not make any scruple in commandeering women's services in time of crisis. In the list of supporters of the Robinson measure is a prominent 'anti,' a former Secretary of War, who has probably used the military service argument a thousand times against woman suffrage, and who is now speaking of the 'various channels in which women can be of service in time of war.' New York State women will not hesitate to meet the country's need, and let us hope that New York men will not forget next fall that the antis themselves have slain their own no-military-service-for-women argument. If woman is eligible for war service, by all the signs and symbols of the anti-suffrage philosophy, she is eligible for the franchise.

"So far as the Robinson bill itself is concerned, I can't help noticing how in time of need the State drops all arguments against woman suffrage."

"In Australia, New Zealand and Norway, all of which have womanhood franchise, we find the lowest infantile death rate. If it would do that in Ontario, that alone would justify votes for women," said Sir William Hearst, the Premier, in the recent debate on equal suffrage in the Ontario Legislature.

FILIBUSTER FAILS IN ARKANSAS

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he would never vote for a suffrage bill. Mr. Coker said suffrage would do the women incalculable harm. Mr. Ellis of Randolph insisted that the demand for suffrage comes from the cities, and not from the women in the country. In making an eloquent plea for the position of woman in the home as "the purest and best workmanship of God," he said that not one in ten of those who are so violently advocating suffrage is the mother of four children. Mr. Johnson, a pro-suffragist, said the motion to nonconcur came from the enemies of the bill, "led by that magnificent tactician, the gentleman from Clark."

Frenzied Members Jam Aisles

During Mr. Johnson's speech Mr. Hardage arose to a point of order that he was not speaking to the motion. The Speaker overruled the point of order. Mr. Hardage appealed from the decision, but the call was not sustained. The members were wrought up to a high tension of excitement. A gesticulating and shouting throng of frenzied men filled the aisles, and very few were in their seats. Speaker Cazort pounded his gavel in vain for order, and above the din it was impossible to recognize any one.

Demand that Women Withdraw

Mr. Waggoner suddenly sprung an unexpected development when he shouted at the top of his stentorian voice a demand that the rules be enforced and the hall be cleared of all visitors and every one not entitled to the privilege of the floor. Mr. Johnson moved that the rules be suspended and the women present be permitted to remain, but Mr. Gentry insisted that the rule be enforced. He said he was tired and sick of seeing so many women on the floor to influence the members in their votes.

Women Leave the Hall

At this point a party of well-known Little Rock suffrage leaders, who had been on the floor watching the proceedings, left. Among them were Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford-Fuller, Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Mrs. Clarence Rose, Mrs. DeMatt-Henderson, Mrs. F. W. Gibb, Mrs. John P. Almand, Mrs. Drennen Scott and Miss Norma Hutton.

Women Come Back as Guests

After their departure, Mr. Johnson said they had become disgusted and had left the hall, and he withdrew his motion. Speaker Cazort said that since the rule had been invoked, it would be enforced, and directed every visitor on the floor to go to the galleries, and the sergeant-at-arms to lock the doors. This was rigidly enforced—for about 15 minutes—when the visitors began to drift back into the hall as the guests of members. The Speaker also forced every member to his seat, and refused to recognize anyone not at his seat.

Finally, the Hardage motion was put and defeated, 26 to 64. Mr. Hardage gave notice that at 2:30 M. Monday he would move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was lost. Mr. Brooks of Pulaski raised the point of order that Mr. Hardage had voted with the minority and could not give such notice. The Speaker ruled the point of order well taken, and Mr. Hardage appealed from the decision. Mr. Brooks was called to the chair. Speaker Cazort said it was common sense that a man who had voted in the minority could not move to reconsider, and therefore could not give notice. Mr. Trawick of Pulaski moved to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. Gentry shouted that there was no rule that would permit laying an appeal on the table, but Mr. McFerrin and Mr. Trawick cited the rule. The motion was put and declared adopted, when the filibusterers demanded a roll call, and by a vote of 63 to 20 the appeal was tabled and Speaker Cazort sustained.

Remarks Not Fit to Print

Mr. Brooks then moved the previous question on the other amendments, which Speaker Cazort declared adopted. Mr. Gentry insisted that there should be a roll call on the motion, and there were cries all over the hall of "Roll call," "Steam roller," "Point of order," "Czar," "Railroad," "Stay with 'em, Lee," "We are with you, Mr. Speaker," and some remarks made in the heat of passion which the members would probably renounce if they saw them in print.

Want Chaplain to Pray

Mr. McFerrin invoked the rule that the speaker might declare motions dilatory in his judgment, and Mr. Brooks supported him. The Speaker ruled subsequent motions and points of order as dilatory, and ordered the clerk to read the amendments. The reading proceeded while pandemonium prevailed, and above the strident shouts a score of voices were heard singing, "How Dry I Am! Nobody Knows How Dry I Am!" The Speaker ruled the second amendment adopted, and Mr. Hardage appealed again from his decision, on some technical point. Mr. Brooks moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was adopted with a thunder of ayes. Mr. Hardy of Faulkner, who has one of the strongest voices on the floor, pleaded above the din and turmoil for someone to send for the chaplain to pray for the house, and a dozen members gathered around him and fanned him with newspapers while he shouted.

Amendments Are Adopted

The reading of the amendments was completed under these conditions. The members knew by intuition that the Speaker was putting the motions, and at the signals from the chair the friends of suffrage thundered "aye."

The Speaker declared all the amendments adopted. The bill was ordered engrossed.

WINS DIAMOND MEDAL

Olympia, Wash.—The good old-fashioned spelling bees are still carried on in Washington. The honor of winning the 1917 contest went to Miss Ruth Lindsey, 13 years old, of Whatcom County. Thirty-four of the counties in the State had a representative apiece in the contest, which was held in a church here. The winner spelled every word correctly and received a diamond medal. Second place was captured by another 13-year-old girl.

SUFFRAGISTS TO SERVE NATION

(Continued from page 67.)

with their committees, are being urged to begin at once the enrollment of all suffragists who wish to undertake gardening and farming, and who desire to enter classes and clubs for instruction on these lines.

A Garden for Every Home

"To Secretary Vrooman of the Department of Agriculture the suffragists are indebted for the far-carrying slogan, 'A Garden for Every Home.' It covers one of the most practical lines, which can be undertaken immediately. Window and roof-gardening for city apartment dwellers is being urged. A part of every dooryard should this spring be turned into a garden plot. Lawns that need remaking can be excellently renovated by planting potatoes upon them for the season. The close cultivation and fertilization will result later in a splendid foundation for a renewed greensward.

"We advise every woman who possibly can to undertake regular farming on a small or large scale, as seems best; and all who cannot do this, to plant and cultivate a small or large garden plot."

Women land-owners are urged not only to be responsible for all the crops their land will carry, but to contribute the excess of their own needs to a canning centre, this centre to be under the charge of a trained woman expert from the agricultural schools. She could teach proper canning methods for vegetables and fruits to the same women who raise the vegetables, and to others who would volunteer for canning services only. The canned beans, peas, tomatoes, fruit, etc., could be stored for winter use, and sold at reasonable prices when the summer produce ceases.

The Farm-Garden-and-Vacant-Lot Club

With the same old thorough-going plan of organization that characterizes suffragists when they canvass for votes, they are turning themselves into suffrage farmers. Each State is asked to have its chairman for suffrage agriculture, with an executive committee to aid her. She links up at once with the Agricultural Department of her State, and maps out and puts into effect plans in co-operation with it. Every local League is asked to have a chairman of suffrage agriculture, who will organize women into non-dues-paying Farm-Garden-and-Vacant-Lot Clubs, pledging each woman to farm or to plan a vegetable garden upon her own lot or upon land she can secure, or to co-operate in the movement for cultivating vacant city lots. The local and applied training will include courses in gardening and farming. For once in its history, the National Department of Agriculture will have a direct cut through to the attention of the intelligent, if voteless, citizen. The local clubs will see to it that members secure national and State agricultural bulletins, and that there are public lectures, with speakers from the County Farm Bureau and State Agricultural Department, as well as speakers from the list to be offered by the National Suffrage Agricultural Committee, headed by Mrs. Rogers. Prizes for the best vegetables will be offered, "suffrage agriculture" booths at county fairs will be provided, and an automobile suffrage agriculture campaign will be conducted.

As rapidly as State Chairmen and committees are appointed, the names are to be sent to Mrs. Rogers, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, so that suggestions and plans may be forwarded direct to them from the National Committee on Agriculture.

Concurrent Suffrage Work

Miss Young says:

"Note how the good word 'suffrage' carries everywhere through all this! Never get the idea that suffrage work will lag for a minute as suffragists go about their agricultural program. Like a well-ordered concept of religion to an intelligent person, so is suffrage to the suffragist—no Sunday affair, but a matter of daily life and application. The suffrage message will be upturned with every plough share. It will be made to bloom from every potato patch. It will speak from every automobile, and spice up every can of tomatoes."

Suffrage Thrift Division.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Chairman of the Committee for the Elimination of Waste, says that in accepting the offer of service by the Executive Council of the National Association the Secretary of War expressed his pleasure that the women were going to stress the elimination of waste. "In every discussion of preparedness, whether for peace or war, one point has gained undoubted prominence: namely, that in this country there is a marked failure to utilize both our material and our human wealth to the best advantage, and if the nation is to measure up to its full strength, a campaign for the elimination of waste in all parts of the national life is imperative. Though much of the waste in this country is due to ignorance, the great cause is the failure to recognize the value and beauty of thrift.

"The object of this Thrift Committee, then, is two-fold: 1, to emphasize, through education, the virtue of economy; and, 2, to suggest definite methods of eliminating waste.

Human Waste

"The question of waste naturally divides into two parts, (a) the waste of humanity, and (b) the waste of materials. Under the first come such large problems as can best be solved by increasing the public understanding of them, thus stimulating a demand for their investigation. When we read the statistics given out by the Children's Bureau, (a) that one in ten of all babies born in the United States die under one year of age; (b) that 25 per cent. of ALL deaths are those of children under five years of age; (c) that more women from the ages of 15 to 45 die from conditions incident to maternity than from any other cause except tuberculosis, we realize what a great avenue of education and work is opened up for women in this direction.

Waste of Materials

"Here again, one general cause is ignorance or misunderstanding of (a) amounts of material and labor actually needed; (b) providing materials and labor to the best advantage; (c) failure to utilize them to the best advantage when procured.

"The head of one of our Government bureaus has pointed out that one reason for the high cost of living is domestic waste and over-consumption due to the prosperous industrial conditions; that demand has not been in line with supply, and that millions who are relatively comfortable have insisted on buying as usual on a dwindling market, thus bringing undue hardship on those who have not benefited by the industrial activity. Whether this be the cause or not, it is certainly true that a campaign of 'Eat what you need and do not waste anything' would be most effective at this particular time.

"As in the Department of Suffrage Agriculture, so here, the minutiae of organization are carefully looked after. One chairman for the State at large will be appointed by each State Suffrage Association. She will have a working committee of three, whose business it will be to enroll suffragists for the Thrift Division of the Suffrage Army.

"We can best co-operate with government officials in the work already done by them in the counties. In many counties there are women county advisors working under the Federal or State extension departments, and where there is no such agent, a movement to secure one would doubtless meet with success. Much is being done by the agricultural departments of the States, by universities, experiment stations and extension workers, all of which should be utilized. Correspondence with State universities or extension services will easily show what can be provided by each State.

"As rapidly as the State chairmen and committees are appointed, the names are sent in to Mrs. Miller, at 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, so that follow-up of work and material may be sent them. The immediate necessity, however, is to appoint chairmen, enroll members and plan for an effective campaign for the elimination of waste. In so doing will we prove ourselves valuable citizens worthy of the 'right protective of all right'—the ballot."

As now planned, this contribution in national service will be made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to the government, through the National Council of Women, that organization having been designated by the National American Woman Suffrage Association as its choice to act as a clearing house for all the national organizations of women.

PLANT DISEASE EXPERT A WOMAN

Miss Brown Investigates Tumors Caused by Bacteria—Believes Women Well Fitted for Study in Laboratory Experiments

Miss Nellie A. Brown is one of the few women experts in the laboratory of plant pathology in the United States Department of Agriculture. She is one of the highest-paid women employes of the government, and a recognized authority in her line.

"Yes, I find my work both interesting and satisfactory," Miss Brown said in a recent interview. "My last task has been the investigation of plant tumors caused by bacteria. I am associated with Dr. Erwin F. Smith, the leading authority in the United States on plant pathology. Our investigation has proved the destructive character and rapid spread of the disease in this country and in South America and Europe. We are trying to show how important it is for nursery men, farmers and gardeners to do all they can to help in its eradication. These tumors occur on orchard trees, flowering shrubs, berry bushes and garden vegetables."

In helping to stamp out this disease Miss Brown has assisted in saving millions of dollars yearly to the florists and truck gardeners of the country.

She has been a pioneer in this kind of work for women, but she feels that there are splendid opportunities for those who would follow in her steps.

"Women seem to me to be especially adapted to the isolation of disease germs from plants," she says, "because of their painstaking care and stick-to-it-iveness. They will not slight any obscure symptom in making their diagnosis, or leave the slightest thing undone in pursuing the cause.

Indiana's Double Somersault

OLIVER M. SAYLER IN THE NEW REPUBLIC

Indiana's recent double somersault into both the suffrage and prohibition columns has unique and interesting phases that distinguish it from the acrobatic haste of other states to join the ranks of commonwealths where women vote and nobody drinks. The same legislature has bestowed the franchise on women and put the ban on alcohol, and it has enacted the two measures into law within the space of two weeks. By this token it is evident that prohibition has been written into the statutes of Indiana by the will of men alone, a consummation which in the North at least has usually followed several years in the wake of votes for women and often directly because of votes of women. Then, in permitting women to vote for delegates to the impending constitutional convention and for the ratification of the new constitution with its prospective grant of full constitutional voting privileges, Indiana for the first time in history is giving women a share in the decision whether they shall have the ballot. Finally, it is most important to note that Indiana's action is the logical and apparently inevitable result of local conditions and not to any extent a related unit in the great wave of social legislation that is sweeping the nation.

"It won't be long," said Stephen Leacock recently to a Hoosier audience, "until in the entire United States you will have women with a vote and men without a drink, and I don't for the life of me know what the women will do with their new possession and what the men will do without their old one." However accurately Mr. Leacock may have diagnosed the future, neither he nor anyone else can with truth throw Indiana indiscriminately in with the other States. True to her century-old tradition of isolation and independence of action, a characteristic which has given the State strangely contradictory aspects of radicalism and conservatism, Indiana has arrived at prohibition and woman suffrage all by herself, without the instigation and encouragement of outsiders, and simply as the logical goal of conditions in the commonwealth which could not have worked out otherwise.

This indigenous and self-developing nature of the situation is the most plausible explanation of the complete surprise with which not only the nation at large but many in the State received the news, and at the same time it is an explanation of the matter-of-fact, thoroughly expectant manner in which the major part of the State watched the proceedings to the end. Except in its cities, Indiana has probably been less affected by the succeeding tides of immigration than any State in the Middle West. More than any, it has retained unmixed its early New England blood, and in isolation it has preserved most of the traits of that blood-dogged self-reliance, ingenuity in meeting difficult situations without the help of others, suspicion of outsiders and all their ways, patience and toleration of irksome conditions until with sudden grim determination those conditions are swept away. With alcohol outlawed, the back of the traditional brewery opposition to woman suffrage was broken, and it was only a matter of a few days, characterized by a sullen, dilatory deliberateness, until both Houses concurred in a suffrage statute.

Not only the character of the legislation, unexpected in the cities and taken for granted in the country and smaller towns, but the more superficial features of the situation point to the fact that Indiana turned her double somersault without consulting anyone else.

Indiana's banishment of the saloon might have been forecast by anyone who believes that a community can finally be aroused to action by the persistence of a brazen abuse. Brewery politics had so long held the entire State in its grip—from the smallest town up through the State offices and the Legislature—that self-respecting citizens were ready to forego personal privileges to win back again their civic rights. The police had been corrupted, the courts had been tampered with, elections had been bought and sold until the federal government stepped in and sent a hundred saloon politicians from Terre Haute to Leavenworth prison. I can remember how in the small town where I lived as a boy a handful of saloon keepers dictated who should be mayor and councilmen, and even school commissioners. Your Hoosier is born a politician, and your Hoosier saloon-keeper came into the world with a university education in the craft! The revolt against him has been civic and social rather than moral and religious, and the result, therefore, is likely to be more permanent than if it had come on the crest of some transient emotional wave.

The protest against saloon domination of politics did not come to a head over night. For years Indiana has had a model remonstrance law. And eight years ago, on the eve of his retirement from office, Governor Hanley called the Legislature in special session to enact a county local option law. Just as prohibition could not prohibit until the Webb-Kenyon law was held constitutional, so was county option ineffective when you could board an interurban and nullify the law by a quick trip to the next county seat. As much because of the practical failure of the law as because the opposition party soon came into power, the law was repealed and the old order returned more defiantly than ever, only to defeat its own purpose and strangle its own life.

The significance of the contemporaneous grant of suffrage to women and the authorization of a constitutional convention is hard to overrate. Powerless to prevent the adoption of the suffrage law, its enemies tried to emasculate it by denying women the right to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention which had been called by an earlier act of the Legislature. The present wording of the constitution limits the possible scope of woman suffrage to bounds somewhat more ample than in Illinois. Just as in that State, Indiana women may now vote for presidential electors and for all State and local officers and judges not mentioned in the constitution, but in Indiana there are fewer such officers named in the fundamental law of the State. Full suffrage powers, therefore, are dependent on the action of the constitutional convention, and must wait the adoption of the instrument it devises. The final victory was won by the women when the bill became law with the provision for their voting not only for delegates to constitutional convention, but also for the adoption of the instrument itself, thus giving women a full voice in enfranchising themselves for the first time in history.

As in the case of prohibition, the enactment of the woman suffrage law was just the last chapter in a struggle extending far back in the State's history—a struggle just as local and individualized as that over the liquor question. Thanks to the efforts of Robert Dale Owen and a few other broad-minded members of the constitutional convention of 1851, the instrument devised by that body gave women fuller rights and privileges than in any other State at that time. Local organizations and conventions kept interest in the question alive. Numerous sessions of the Legislature have wrestled with the question, side-stepping the issue each time at a crucial moment, notably that of the year 1899, when, with both branches favorable to passage, the act was nullified by a technicality. The victory of partial suffrage this year, with full suffrage in the offing, came as a result of the discovery that the constitutions of Indiana and Illinois were similar and the entering wedge might be applied in the same way.

The passage of both the prohibition and the suffrage measures at the same time may be somewhat disconcerting to those who have supported one of them exclusively and opposed the other, for there will be no opportunity to observe the influence of either one alone upon the social and civil life of the State. The results can not be differentiated, although the woman vote will be tabulated separately from that of the men. That there will be results, however, is a reasonable expectation. The eradication of ulterior motives and influences from the political life of the State should be an advantage in itself, and should lead to widespread constructive social thought and effort. Indiana is already among the leading communities of the nation in prison laws and administration, with a model penal farm, a long and honorable record on the indeterminate sentence, and an avowed application of reformation instead of punishment—even to the name of the institution—in cases where the prisoner is under the age of thirty. Such relics of a passing theory of government as the State's taxation system and opposition to mothers' pensions and home rule for cities may now be subject to a searching and unhampered revision.

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Woman Suffrage—History, Arguments and Results ("Blue Book") is used as the text-book in the suffrage schools now being held in cities throughout the United States under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and in the schools conducted by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

It is praised by teachers and pupils alike. One teacher has told us enthusiastically that in every subject in the course she was able to make pointed reference to the "Blue Book" or some scholar would promptly say, "That is in the Blue Book." High praise this, but the new edition fully warrants it.

The 1917 edition has been fully revised and enlarged with an index arranged for a Suffrage School Course. It comprises the history of Woman Suffrage, the arguments in its favor and the results in the States where women vote.

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News From the States

HEADQUARTERS MAY BE MOVED

Pennsylvania Executive Board Recommends Change From Harrisburg to Philadelphia—Need of Work in East

Harrisburg, Pa.—If the spring conference of suffrage workers to be held in Harrisburg, April 18, acts favorably upon a recommendation to be made by the executive board of the Pennsylvania W. S. A., the State headquarters of the suffrage organization will be moved from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

Such action would return the machinery of the State suffragists to the eastern city after an absence of a little more than four years, the State suffrage headquarters, prior to January, 1914, having been located in Philadelphia for 44 years.

The suggestion of transferring the suffrage offices to Philadelphia was made by Mrs. J. O. Miller of Pittsburgh, first vice president, and the executive board decided unanimously to recommend the change to the spring conference.

In urging it, Mrs. Miller explained that she believes Philadelphia is the logical place for the State board to sit and for its headquarters' force to work, since it is the largest city in the State and the center of approximately one-third of its population. Mrs. Miller also pointed out that more work is necessary in the eastern than in the western part of the State if the women of Pennsylvania are to be enfranchised. All the board members present enthusiastically supported the proposal.

It is understood that State headquarters will not be removed until after the present session of the Legislature, and that during the 1919 session the working force will be returned to Harrisburg, and the executive board meet in that city, again returning to Philadelphia after the 1919 session has closed.

ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS ADDED IN ONE DAY

Richmond, Va.—The Richmond League is devoting March to a whirlwind campaign of the city, and the regular weekly meetings have become experience meetings, the details of which are most interesting and gratifying. At the first of these meetings one hundred new members were reported as the result of the first day's canvass. One hundred and thirty-three new members were gained on the second day, and the opposition is invariably reported in the minority. The canvassers find the work pleasant, and the few unpleasant incidents are, as usual, inflicted by the opposition.

NEW YORK TEACHERS WIN TEST CASE

Salary Deductions Will be Made on Yearly Basis Instead of Monthly

New York City—Teachers of New York State won a victory the other day when a test case was decided in their favor.

It has been the custom of the board to deduct one-twenty-fifth of a teacher's monthly salary for every day she is absent. By the decision of Justice Aaron Levy, such deduction must now be made on the basis of the yearly salary, each day counting as one three-hunred-sixty-fifth.

Justice Levy declared teachers' salaries were scheduled at so much a year; that, because of the varying length and number of working days in different months, the daily compensation of a teacher, on a monthly basis, was at times comparatively higher than at others, and that, therefore, the defendant was unable to convert a teacher's yearly salary into a per diem or a monthly one.

CHILDREN'S HOME TO HAVE WOMAN TRUSTEE

Lorain, O.—For the first time, Lorain county will have a woman member on the board of trustees of the County Children's Home. Mrs. Eva E. Hills of Lorain, who is a member of the board of education in her home city, has been elected to that place. One year ago, suffragists tried to place a woman on that board, but were unsuccessful. The board promised that the next vacancy would be filled by a woman. They have kept their promise.

SUFFRAGE SCHOOL HAS EVENING SESSIONS

Lincoln, Neb.—Evening sessions of the Nebraska Suffrage School were opened for university girls, business women and others who cannot attend the day classes.

One district, four blocks square, in East Lincoln, went on record as having 81 women favoring suffrage and but three opposed.

The picture of Mrs. Helen Gardener, used on this page last week, should have been credited to Harris and Ewing, Washington, D. C.

DECISION EXPECTED IN IOWA THIS WEEK

Suffrage Resolution Reported for Passage by Senate — Similar One Before House

All the suffrage interest in Iowa is centered at Des Moines, where a decision on the submission of the constitutional amendment is expected on March 23.

The measure has been reported out for passage by the Senate, and a similar one is now before the House. It was expected to be brought to vote this week, but has been postponed for several days.

During its consideration the Legislature has been visited by delegations of both suffragists and antis. Sentiment in both House and Senate is divided, and the vote is likely to be close.

MISS HELOISE MEYER OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Chairman Mid-Lenten Suffrage Bazaar

DUBUQUE TO GIVE "JONATHAN'S NIGHT SHIRT"

Dubuque, Ia.—The Dubuque Equal Suffrage Association is to give an entertainment in honor of the State President, Miss Anna B. Lawther, who has been in Des Moines and Washington.

The playlet, "Jonathan's Night Shirt," will be presented, with a program of music and suffrage talks.

SUFFRAGE BILL FATED IN NEW JERSEY

"Steam Roller" Methods Employed to Sustain Unfavorable Committee Report Denounced Even by Opponents

On March 15, the New Jersey suffrage bill was reported unfavorably by the committee. Instantly the Majority Leader, Mr. Oliphant, moved that the House concur in the report, which would kill the bill. Half a dozen men jumped to their feet protesting against such action. The chair paid no attention to them, but put the question to vote, and announced that the "ayes" had it. Then pandemonium reigned. Men shouted that they would be heard, and the Speaker banged his gavel and said they were out of order; demands for a roll-call were heard all over the House, but the Speaker disregarded them: Assemblyman Robinson was finally allowed to speak to a question of personal privilege, but as soon as he mentioned the bill, Leader Oliphant asked if Mr. Robinson was not out of order, and the chair ruled that he was. He appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair refused to put the motion. Finally a motion was made to reconsider the vote on the report, but before this could be discussed Mr. Oliphant moved to table the motion, and the chair put the motion to table, and declared it carried, although there were unquestionably more noes than ayes. Man after man tried to make himself heard, without avail. Finally Assemblyman Dolan, in a rage, got up and yelled "Mr. Speaker!" for ten minutes uninterruptedly, while the chair pretended not to hear him, and had another bill read and voted upon. Mr. Dolan then began banging the cover of his desk, so that no one could be heard, and Mr. Pancoast, chairman of the committee, and the man responsible for the unfavorable report, moved that a recess of ten minutes be taken. This carried, and the Speaker hastily retired to his room, and did not reconvene the House for 35 minutes. The greatest indignation prevailed, and many men who were not for the bill were loud in denouncing the Speaker's tactics. A farcical touch was added by Assemblyman Runyon's singing "A Perfect Day" during the recess. After the recess Assemblymen Dolan, Singer, Edgar, Geran and others rose to a question of personal privilege and denounced the Speaker and his "steam roller."

As the Legislature is to adjourn this week, only reconvening to pass appropriation bills, nothing further can be done for the bill this year.

ADVERTISE FLOUR AND BALLOTS

"Eventually—Why Not Now?" Slogan Effectively Used by Minnesota Association at Mid-Lenten Washington Bazaar

Minnesota's contribution to the Mid-Lenten Bazaar at Washington was calculated to advertise the Bread and Butter State as well as to put a few extra dollars in the housekeeping chest of the National Association.

When the question, What to send? came before the Minnesota women, there was much pondering and suggesting, until Mrs. H. G. Harrison, first vice-president of the Minnesota Association, said the magic word, "Flour."

As Minneapolis is the "flour city" of the country, the sending of flour was instantly approved. The choice of which flour to send was the next question. The slogan of the Washburn Crosby Company, "Eventually—Why Not Now?" won the day. When interviewed, the management of that firm immediately and gracefully donated five barrels of Gold Medal flour, which was delivered to the Rhode Island Avenue House in 166 six-pound sacks; and the bazaar management was requested to tag each sack so that the advertising slogan became "Votes for Women—Eventually—Why Not Now?"

CANADIAN PRESIDENT TO WORK IN NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Flora MacDonald Denison, Honorary President of the Canadian Suffrage Association, has been engaged by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party as a lecturer and organizer during their big State campaign, which will last till Nov. 6. "How Ontario Won the Vote" is one of Mrs. Denison's lectures.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION BOX INFORMS ALL

Huntington, Ind.—The "Press" is giving space in its columns to an Equal Franchise Question and Answer Box, to afford a medium for the discussion of good government principles for the newly enfranchised citizens of the State. All questions should be addressed to the Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Equal Franchise League, care of the "Press."

MRS. HALE'S ADDRESS HAS GOOD RESULTS

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association presented the Lincoln Memorial Fund with over $60 as a result of a recent meeting addressed by Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale. Many new recruits were won at the same meeting.

COMEDY THEATRE HAS SUFFRAGE "CURTAIN RAISERS"

Great Benefit in New York Brings Prominent Suffrage Workers on Stage to Plead Their Case

New York, N. Y.—Suffrage week at the Comedy Theatre was a great success, and brought the largest benefit of any such affair ever given by the New York City Woman Suffrage Party.

The theatre was decorated with flags, and the ushers were members of the Junior League, wearing yellow sashes. Many prominent workers gave box parties.

Five-minute "curtain-raisers" were given at each performance by suffrage speakers. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt led off on the opening night. Other speakers were Judge Gustav Hartman, Dudley Field Malone, Miss Mary Shaw, Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins.

OREGON SCHOOLS LENGTHEN TERM

New Law Requires All Rural Schools to Keep Session Eight Months—Superintendent Explains Advantage to Oregon Children

Salem, Ore.—The Legislature of Oregon, which has lately adjourned, enacted some new school laws that will be of great benefit to the children, in the opinion of Mr. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Chief among these is the rule requiring the schools to be open eight months of the year for instruction. Twelve thousand children will gain two months' additional teaching each year. Over 700 teachers in the rural districts will also benefit by the new law, as they will earn larger pay and can afford to spend more for better training.

A high school tuition fund law means much for progress in education. Mr. Churchill says:

"The high school tuition fund law will bring to the high schools more than 1,000 children who are unable to go further than the eighth grade, but there are still many children in Oregon who live in districts where only six months of grade school are held each year. This meant that it would require 10½ years for children to complete the grade school, while in the districts having eight and nine months of school the children would complete the course in eight years. On account of the advanced age in completing the eighth grade, the majority of these children would not enter high school."

The new legislation brings the pupil to the eighth grade early enough so that he feels he can afford a high school training.

SUFFRAGE LOBBY HAS NO PAY

Statement of Pennsylvania Officer Shows That Recent Charge of Antis Is Without Foundation

Harrisburg, Pa. — According to members of the House of Representatives, anti-suffrage lobbyists are reporting that members of the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association are women who have no children, and who receive salaries for holding office.

A poll of the suffrage executive board members reveals that out of 13 members, two of whom are not married, 10 are mothers, and, according to an official statement issued by Mrs. J. O. Miller, first vice-president, no member of the executive board receives any salary.

The youngest suffrage baby is Roberta Bedford, daughter of Mrs. J. Claude Bedford, who is just seven weeks old.

MRS. HALE SPEAKS AT THREE VIRGINIA MEETINGS

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale addressed three meetings in Virginia this week, a Mass Meeting at the City Auditorium in Lynchburg, under the auspices of the Lynchburg League, and two meeting in Roanoke, one in the afternoon before the Roanoke Club on the Drama, and a Mass Meeting in the evening on suffrage.

NEW WOMEN VOTERS TO STUDY AT TOLEDO

Toledo, O.—Classes will be formed in Toledo University next fall to study social problems. The aim will be to prepare women to vote intelligently. Toledo suffragists are planning to introduce the study of civics into every woman's organization in that city.

Cleveland women also are organizing groups for the study of their opportunities in the exercise of presidential suffrage. Suffrage work has been begun among Cleveland women of Italian descent.

CINCINNATI'S FIRST POLICEWOMAN BUT 14

Cincinnati.—Cora May Burns, 14, is Cincinnati's first "policewoman." She has been employed by the board of education as guardian of twelve small children of the Peaslee school district.

It is her duty to take these children a half mile each day, to and from their homes to the school, guide them across streets, and otherwise see they come to no harm.

She is the youngest salaried employee of the board, and also receives smallest salary, her pay being 50 cents a week.

OREGON LEGISLATOR GUEST OF HONOR

Mrs. Alexander Thompson Entertained at Banquet at The Dalles — Speech Received With Enthusiasm

The Dalles, Ore.—Mrs. Alexander Thompson, of the Oregon House of Representatives, was the guest of honor at a recent banquet here, given by the Dallas Sorosis Club. The table formed the letter T, and was decorated in green and yellow, the club colors. Mrs. Thompson was greeted most enthusiastically when she rose to speak.

WOMEN HOLD STOCK IN BIG DAILY PAPERS

Miss Jenkins is President of Publishing Company for Syracuse Herald—Thirteen Other Women Have Stock

Syracuse, N. Y.—There are many important daily papers in the United States in which women have large financial interests. Close relationship exists between the "Herald" of this city and Miss Mary E. Jenkins. She is president of the publishing company, owns a majority of the stock, gives active attention to every department of the business, and is an all-round newspaper woman.

What she has in both qualifications and property she owes to her father, the late Arthur Jenkins, who made and successfully managed the Herald. He was recognized as one of the most capable publishers in this country, taking rank with many in much larger cities than Syracuse. Miss Jenkins has not only inherited, but has diligently cultivated, both the instinct and efficiency that are usually found back of prosperous newspapers.

Among other papers in which women are large stockholders are the Chicago Tribune, Providence Journal and Bulletin, Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, New York Tribune, St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Kansas City Star and Times, Oakland Tribune, Dallas News, Houston Post, and Wilkes-Barre Record.

The Honorable Jeannette Rankin will lecture at the City Auditorium in Richmond, Va., on the evening of April 12, under the auspices of the Richmond Suffrage League. Much enthusiasm is being manifested, even among the opposition, about the advent of the first Congresswoman.

Mrs. Trout Influential in Illinois

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, is one of the most conspicuous figures in the political life of Illinois at present. Due largely to her efforts, the resolution calling for a Constitutional Convention has just passed the Illinois Legislature.

The organized suffragists of Illinois had recognized the almost insuperable difficulties in the way of securing full suffrage for women through an amendment to the present constitution, because the amending clause places such exacting restrictions upon the securing of amendments as to render practically impossible the carrying of a suffrage amendment at the required referendum. Consequently, at the Annual Convention held in Springfield in October, 1916, the Illinois State organization determined to try a new tack. Since that time the State Association has concentrated its efforts upon the passage of a Constitutional Convention Resolution through the Legislature.

The lobbying for the resolution was placed largely in the hands of the Suffrage Association. Mr. S. M. Singleton, secretary of the Citizens' Association, testifies as follows to the fine work done by the woman's lobby:

"My dear Mrs. Trout: Mr. Cole and I desire to express to you our hearty thanks and those of the Citizens' Association for the splendidly effective manner in which you and the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association have lived up to the terms of the alliance which we formed to bring about the submission of the Constitutional Convention proposition.

"I have seldom seen such an exhibition of devotion to a distasteful duty as that shown by you and your associates in sticking to the disagreeable task of lobbying for the Convention Resolution day after day at Springfield for ten successive weeks. I am glad to bear witness that the Convention Resolution would not have been adopted had it not been for the tireless and tactful work of your woman's lobby. I am proud to have been associated with you in this great undertaking for the betterment of our State.

"Very truly yours,
"(Signed) S. M. SINGLETON,
"Secretary Citizens' Association."

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, to whose efforts the success of the State policy is largely due, has been a central figure in suffrage work for many years. First as president of the Chicago Political Equality League, and later as president for

MRS. GRACE WILBUR TROUT

three successive terms of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, she played a large part in securing the passage of the suffrage bill in 1913 granting presidential and municipal suffrage to women.

In 1915 she retired from office for the purpose of taking up work upon the Chautauqua platform. It is her firm conviction that the Chautauqua is the greatest open forum and consequently the greatest field for propaganda work which exists in the United States today. Consequently she realized that, in order to advance the best interests of the suffrage cause, it was most desirable that suffragists should enter this field and take advantage of its opportunities. During 1916 she filled engagements for William Jennings Bryan and other noted Chautauqua speakers all over the United States, and a marked career unfolded itself before her in this direction.

In the Fall of 1916, however, the urgent need of the suffrage cause in Illinois recalled Mrs. Trout from her new field to serve a fourth term as president of the Illinois E. S. A. She was elected in October, 1916, and since that time the suffrage Association under her leadership has achieved a great victory in the passage of the Constitutional Convention Resolution.

News From the States

BELIEVES NON-PARTISANSHIP IS PATH TO FOLLOW

Lady from Yakima Describes Experience as Lawmaker in Suffrage State

Seattle.—"The Lady from North Yakima," known in everyday life as Mrs. Ina P. Williams, a member of the last House of Representatives in the State of Washington, was present at a recent meeting of the Women's Good Government League of Seattle. On being asked to describe some of her impressions while serving as a legislator, Mrs. Williams said she was not received with open arms at Olympia by all her colleagues. There were some who thought she ought to be at home.

One stand-pat Republican happened to discover that she was nonpartisan.

"Do you mean to say that you are nonpartisan?" he asked.

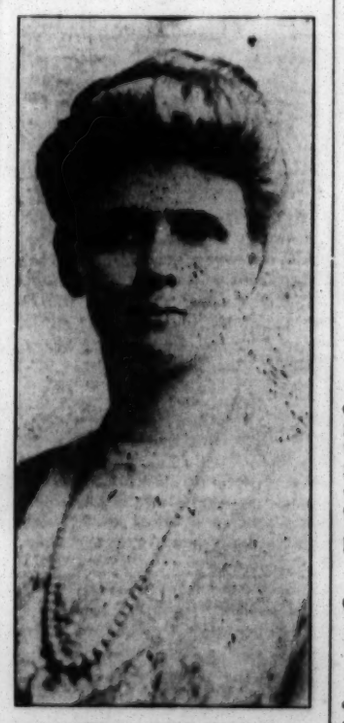
"I certainly do," was her reply.

"Then," came the verdict, "you've no business to be here."

Right there they had a tiff about the matter of principle, the Republican declaring that she should have one, and that it should be political.

"I have a political principle, and it's nonpartisanship," answered she.

Mrs. Williams told the Good Government League that its members should agree to be nonpartisan. She believes firmly that women should exercise their franchise, but not simply to help along party candidates. They must vote for principles, not individuals. She expressed her desire to see more women elected to the Legislature, to enable politics to obtain the benefit of woman's far-sighted attitude on human welfare problems.



MRS. E. F. FEICKERT,
President New Jersey Suffrage Association

OMAHA CONDUCTS THREE DAY SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

A suffrage school was opened on March 15 in Omaha, Neb. The instructors included Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, and Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, formerly of Minnesota, who was for seven years editor of the Book Review Digest. Sessions were held morning, afternoon and evening in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. from March 15 to 17. Mrs. W. E. Barkley of Lincoln, State President, was present on the opening day. Delegations of suffragists came to Omaha from Norfolk, Fremont, Stanton and Madison.

"MAN" RESCUER COULD NOT VOTE

Sharon Selectman, Lost in Search of Supporters, Finds His Rescuer Unable To Ballot For Him

Sharon, Mass.—John R. Gillispie, candidate for selectman of Sharon, was much surprised to find that the "man" who rescued him from the snow-bound woods on March 10, was unable to vote.

Mr. Gillispie was out after votes and got lost in the woods. His cries for aid were heard by Anna Bertram, daughter of the man whose vote the candidate was seeking. Calling to Mr. Gillispie to stay where he was, Miss Bertram put on a suit of her brother's clothes, great rubber boots which reached to her waist, and a gray cap which completely covered her head, and shoveling her way as she went, finally reached the weary candidate.

Until her brother called her Anna, Mr. Gillispie did not realize that his rescuer was not a voter; but the vote of her father and brothers saved the election for Mr. Gillispie.

MISS LAURA CLAY SPEAKS IN MAINE

Southern Suffragist Presents Forceful Plea for Ballot and Answers Arguments of Anti Speaker

Largely attended suffrage meetings are being held in Maine. Two gatherings in Portland on March 16 showed the keen interest the people are taking in the issue.

Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine presided at the meeting in Frye Hall, which was opened by the singing of a suffrage song by Mrs. Marion Dunning. Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky presented a forceful brief for the ballot. The fact that the two major parties endorsed suffrage in their platforms last June; that women had voted as their own consciences dictated in the November election; and that the States of the Northeast would be unwilling to be dictated to by western women's votes, were three of the points emphasized by the speaker. Miss Clay said that the recent action in Arkansas in permitting women to participate in the primaries was a proof that the South was awake to the issue.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston answered the objections offered against equal suffrage in Maine. In ten minutes devoted to raising money for the campaign, nearly $800 was contributed.

The members of the Portland Rotary Club heard the pros and cons of suffrage at a luncheon in the Falmouth Hotel on the same day, when Mrs. Merrill Hamlen and Miss Laura Clay spoke. The former said that men deserved the vote because they could bear arms in crises, whereas women could not fight or serve as jurors.

Miss Clay said: "This country is not based on force, but on right and justice." (Much applause.) "If the ballot were based on the ability of men to bodily defend the laws they make, more than one-half of the men with voting privileges would have to be counted out.

"The suffrage States prove that the ballot does not depend on the jury box, for that is a matter of statutory law. In other words, it is not necessary for every voter to be ready to serve on a jury."

JEANNETTE RANKIN IN TOLEDO

Toledo, O.—Miss Jeannette Rankin, Congresswoman-elect, spoke in Toledo on March 15. The meeting was held in the Valentine Theatre, and was in charge of Mrs. Edwin Camp, congressional district chairman of the 9th district for the Ohio W. S. A.

NEW YORK WOMEN WANT SCHOOL LUNCHES

Offer Partial Solution of Food Situation Which is Threatening Starvation to Many Children

New York City.—The administration of the school lunch system by the city authorities is being advocated by a group of New York women who want to get at a real solution for the food crisis now threatening to starve many citizens.

The Cosmopolitan Club on March 9 entertained a large number of persons who met to discuss ways of lowering prices. Mrs. Frederick Peterson, who is much interested in having the school lunches managed by the city, says in the Evening Post:

"We realize that the administration of school lunches by the city does not in itself reach down to the fundamental causes of the food crisis. It is simply an immediate step. The fundamental trouble can only be reached by legislative measures.

"But it is for the women of the city to work towards the immediate relief of the people who are suffering from the food situation, to take some definite step towards clarifying the situation. This is the sort of thing women have claimed they would do if they had the vote. If war comes, the food situation will be worse. And women will want to do something more constructive than driving motors or rolling bandages. They want to do something which has a permanent value in time of peace or of war. Nothing could be more important than the food supply of the people."

There are school lunches now in thirty-four schools. There is a crying need for them. Many children are given a few pennies by their parents with which to buy lunches, but spend them on unwholesome sweets.

Providence, R. I.—At the weekly suffrage tea, March 16, a talk on "The State Department of Health and the Laboratory" was given by Dr. Harry S. Bernstein. He said Rhode Island was one of the first States to have a public Health laboratory where diagnosis is made and communicable and contagious diseases are determined.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Wisconsin

Grand Rapids.—Mr. Guy Hunt is the new president of the Grand Rapids Suffrage Association.

Woman's Journal

Founded By
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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MARCH 24, 1917.

THE OKLAHOMA VICTORY

The passage of the full suffrage amendment through the Oklahoma Legislature is the eighth suffrage victory won in the United States this year. Four States have given women the ballot by direct legislative action—North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana and Arkansas—and four have submitted constitutional amendments for full suffrage which are now pending before the voters—South Dakota, Maine, New York and Oklahoma.

In every State where the suffragists asked for direct action by the Legislature, the opponents said that the question ought to go to the voters; and in every State where the suffragists asked to have it go to the voters, the opponents either disparaged the request, or fought it with might and main.

In addition to these eight victories in the United States, we have the big one in Ontario. Nine in one year is doing well—and the year is not over yet.

A. S. B.

THE VERMONT VICTORY

Just as the Woman's Journal goes to press, the good news comes that the Vermont Legislature has given a large measure of municipal suffrage to taxpaying women. The ballot should not be limited by a tax qualification, but the passage of this measure is a welcome "entering wedge" in conservative New England. Three cheers for the Green Mountain State!

A. S. B.

RUSSIA'S RESURRECTION

The wonderful overturn in Russia is the great event of the hour. A victory for freedom anywhere cheers the friends of freedom everywhere; and in Russia the victory is stupendous. With the sole exception of Turkey, the despotism now overthrown has been the blackest spot on the face of modern civilization. And this enormous incubus of autocracy, which has stood so long and looked so formidable, has at last gone to pieces almost as suddenly and swiftly as a child's house of cards.

To those who have any comprehension of the true nature of the old regime, of its almost unbelievable wickedness and stupidity, the extent and intensity of the suffering caused by it, the depth of the darkness that has now been swept away—to the American friends of Russian freedom, the joy is almost too great for words. Whittier's lines come back to us, written upon hearing the bells ring for the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery:

It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down.
How the belfries rock and reel!
How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring, O bells!
Every stroke exulting tells
Of the burial hour of crime.
Loud and long, that all may hear,
Ring for every listening ear
Of eternity and time!

How they pale,
Ancient myth and song and tale,
In this wonder of our days,
When the cruel rod of war
Blossoms white with righteous law,
And the wrath of man is praise!

Blotted out!
All within and all about
Shall a fresher life begin;
Freer breathe the universe
As it rolls its heavy curse
On the dead and buried sin!

It is done!
In the circuit of the sun
Shall the sound thereof go forth.
It shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a voice,
It shall bolt with joy the earth!

CELEBRATING FREEDOM

Celebrations of Russian freedom are going on in all directions. The Civic Service House of Boston has arranged for one in Faneuil Hall tomorrow night, with addresses by Mayor Curley, President Murlin of Boston University, Mary Antin, Dr. Nicholas A. Glebow, Miss Helena Dudley, Mr. Philip Davis, Dr. Harry Levi, Franklin Wentworth, M. S. Hindus, Mr. Robert A. Woods and Miss Blackwell. Meyer Bloomfield will preside.

Another is to be held in the same hall this evening, by the Social Democrats, with addresses by Congressman London and others.

On March 23, a great meeting was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, by the Friends of Russian Freedom. Mr. Herbert Parsons presided. Mayor Mitchell or Comptroller Prendergast was to represent the city administration. George Kennan, Lillian D. Wald, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise spoke. There was be splendid Russian music by a symphony orchestra, under the direction of Nikolai Sokoloff.

These are only a few of the many celebrations.

WILL RUSSIAN WOMEN VOTE?

The new constitutional assembly of Russia is to be chosen by "universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage." Will "universal" in this case include women? Probably not. In choosing the first Parliament; but in the election of all the future Parliaments of Russia, there is good reason to believe that it will.

The Czar granted Russia a Duma because he dared not refuse. He has never made any concession in the direction of popular rights except under the immediate pressure of fear. In 1905, the demand of the people for constitutional government was backed up by a huge general strike, including a strike of the railroad employees, which paralyzed transportation. The Czar, in a panic, promised free speech, a free press, the right to hold public meetings, and a Duma, to be chosen by a fairly wide (masculine) suffrage. But as soon as the unanimous public protest let up and his terror died down, he went back upon his word. Free speech was again denied, newspapers were suppressed by scores, and men and women who held public meetings and urged reforms were sent to prison and to Siberia in larger numbers than ever.

The first Duma proved too radical, so he dissolved it, and restricted the suffrage. The second Duma was still too radical, so he dissolved it, and narrowed the suffrage again. The present Duma was chosen by a franchise which insured its representing only the wealthy classes, not the common people; yet things have grown worse and worse till even this conservative Duma rebelled. Now, with the coming election to be by universal (masculine) suffrage, the liberal and radical elements will have a large majority in the new Duma; and the liberal and radical elements in Russia have long been converted to equal rights for women.

There is solid reason for this. Equal suffrage was granted in Finland, we are told, because the women had worked shoulder to shoulder with the men in resisting the lawless aggressions of the Russian government upon Finland's liberties. By their labor, their sufferings and their heroism, they had proved themselves abundantly worthy of the ballot. In Russia the women have given that proof during a longer struggle and on a vaster scale. Read the experiences of one among them—Catherine Breshkovsky—given elsewhere in our columns this week. Read of the women's work in Kropotkin's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist." In Russia the tree of liberty has been watered with women's blood, and women cannot be forbidden to eat of its fruit.

A. S. B.

A NEW CONSCRIPTION

Apart from the reactionaries—the "dark forces" now buried under overwhelming defeat—the only element in Russia that might be expected to oppose votes for women is the more ignorant part of the peasants. But they are accustomed to follow their leaders, and the leaders are practically all for equal suffrage.

The large percentage of illiteracy in Russia makes many Americans doubt whether a stable republic is yet possible there. Mrs. Breshkovsky believed that it was; and she knows the peasants well. She said that they were fully able to carry on their local affairs—and they could certainly carry them on better than has been done by the bureaucracy, whose only object was graft.

She illustrated this by some cases in Siberia. In that vast country, she said, immigrants have come together, and in various remote places whole towns have sprung up, without the government knowing anything about them. For years the people have managed their town affairs sensibly and well. Whenever the central government discovers such a town and takes charge of it, the reign of bureaucracy, corruption and incompetence begins, and all the town affairs go down hill.

Mrs. Breshkovsky paid a special tribute to the native ability of the Russian peasant woman, and the strength and skill with which she puts through her household tasks, and keeps order among her large family of children, merely by a word, "like a queen."

Mrs. Breshkovsky had a plan for the cure of illiteracy in Russia. Instead of conscripting all the young men for several years of military service, she said, the government ought to conscript all men and women who can read and write, and make them serve a few years as school teachers. If that were done, the whole of Russia's widespread illiteracy could be wiped out in a short time.

It is quite possible that women may be voting throughout Russia before they are voting throughout the whole of the United States.

A. S. B.

A PITIFUL CASE

From Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune.

While the liquor interests are trying to block suffrage in many States, the more refined anti-suffrage associations are circulating pamphlets to show that the woman's vote has never hurt the saloons.

One mourns to think of the antis spending time and money printing these little tracts, that can convince no one until they have first convinced the liquor men.

And it is heart-breaking to think of the liquor men spending effort, and possibly money, fighting against something that the antis tell them is their friend.

THE "SERVANT PROBLEM"

A special effort to solve the "servant problem" is to be made by Immigration Commissioner Caminetti. His plan is outlined in another column.

With all respect for every sincere attempt to settle a hard question, we do not believe that a successful solution can be reached through domestic science training, or along the other lines suggested by Commissioner Caminetti, although one of the first results of equal suffrage, in many States and countries, has been a marked increase in the opportunities for domestic science training provided by the State. Speaking only for herself, and not for the suffragists, the editor of the Woman's Journal is convinced that the problem can be solved only by a radical change in our present methods of housework. The way in which it will have to come is foreshadowed by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman in her amusing and sagacious novel, "What Diantha Did."

Diantha is a young woman with a taste and talent for housework. She is teaching school, which she hates. She is engaged to a young man who has no prospect of being able to marry her for years, because he is supporting a widowed mother and five sisters, all of them brought up to think that it is discreditable for women to work for money.

Diantha determines to hasten the time when he can marry. Against the protests of her family and her lover, she goes away to carry out a plan for making money which she refuses to explain to them.

Armed with a recommendation from her pastor, she goes to a seaside resort where rich families abound and good domestic help is scarce. She takes a servant's place, at high wages. Her mistress brags so much about her wonderful and very superior maid—an ex-teacher—that finally the women's club invites Diantha to give an address on the servant problem. They expect her to give reasons why more young women of education should go into domestic service. Instead, she gives a clear explanation why they will not, under present conditions. Some of the club women think her point of view is sensible, but many are outraged, and declare her address has been an attack upon the sacredness of the home. The disagreement splits the club.

One of the members, a young widow, invites Diantha to become her housekeeper, at a high salary, and to try out her theories with the large staff of servants. Diantha does so, with success.

Getting more and more interested, the widow finances a plan whereby Diantha starts a servants' clubhouse. The maids live there, and go out to work by the hour, usually in pairs. In a short time, two of them can do up all the house-work of one of the summer cottages, except cooking the meals; and Diantha, with her friend's backing, establishes the business of sending out hot cooked meals to families, to be eaten in their own homes. (This kind of business has been successfully carried on for years in Europe.) She also runs a hotel and supplies lunches to picnic parties, etc.

Her lover, whose tastes are not commercial but scientific, is still conscientiously carrying on the struggling grocery store that his father left him. A rich man becomes interested in Diantha's experiment—at first because it is so hotly denounced by his wife, an exasperating woman who talks a great deal about the sacredness of the home, but makes her own home highly unpleasant. He likes Diantha, and, finding that she is engaged, he quietly hunts up the young man, buys the grocery store, and gets him a position in the town where Diantha is working—a position where he can earn a good living and carry on his scientific experiments at the same time.

The lovers rejoice, and prepare to marry. But Diantha finds that her betrothed expects her to give up her work after marriage, and she does not wish to do so. The engagement is broken off, and both are unhappy, but firm. Then the man who has befriended her lover lets him know, for the first time, that it was for Diantha's sake he did it, and lectures him on his folly. Unconvinced, but very much in love, the young man yields.

The happiness of the marriage is a little dimmed by Diantha's consciousness that her husband does not approve of her work, though he says nothing. But after a few years he goes away to a scientific meeting, and learns from his scientific friends that Diantha's way of solving the servant problem has spread, to the great relief and comfort of thousands of families, and that she is looked upon as a public benefactor; and he comes home fully converted, and very proud of her.

This is only a romance, of course; but it recognizes the fundamental fact that it will be hard to get domestic servants as long as they have to live in the employer's house. We might take a lesson on this point from South America. In Chile, for instance, you can advertise either for "a cook with bed inside" or "a cook with bed outside," and the latter can always be had. She lives at home.

All normal young women want amusement; they want family life; they want the society of people of their own kind; and they want to get married. Housework as now carried on will always seem to most of them less desirable than occupations where they can have all their evenings and all their Sundays.

In addition, human nature hates long hours of work; and in housework the hours have to be long, if the same person who cooks the breakfast has to wash the supper dishes.

The question is much wider than the servant problem; it is the housework problem. It concerns not merely the few women who can have servants, but the nine-tenths who have to do their own work. Dr. Woods Hutchinson has published some remarkable figures, showing that, bad as are the conditions of modern industry, the death rate is higher at every age among women who stay at home (and who mostly do their own work) than it is among women in any gainful occupation except one—i. e., housework for pay.

We have accepted the idea expressed in the couplet,

"A man's work is from sun to sun,
A woman's work is never done."

We have taken it for granted that the housewife must be up early and down late; and women by thousands have been worn out by it. A change in the old system is needed not only for the benefit of mistress and maid, but still more for the benefit of the much larger number who are neither mistresses nor servants. Yet whenever a suggestion is made for an improved way of getting the housework done, it is usually denounced as an attack upon the sacredness of the home!

A. S. B.

IF THEY HAD BEEN WOMEN

The danger of a railroad strike has again blown over. Many things in connection with the case would have been called an argument against equal suffrage, if they had been done by women.

If any two great organizations of women, employers and employed, had been in danger of tying up the transportation of the whole country by their disagreements, it would have been said to illustrate women's tendency to quarrel, and to subordinate the public interest to their own.

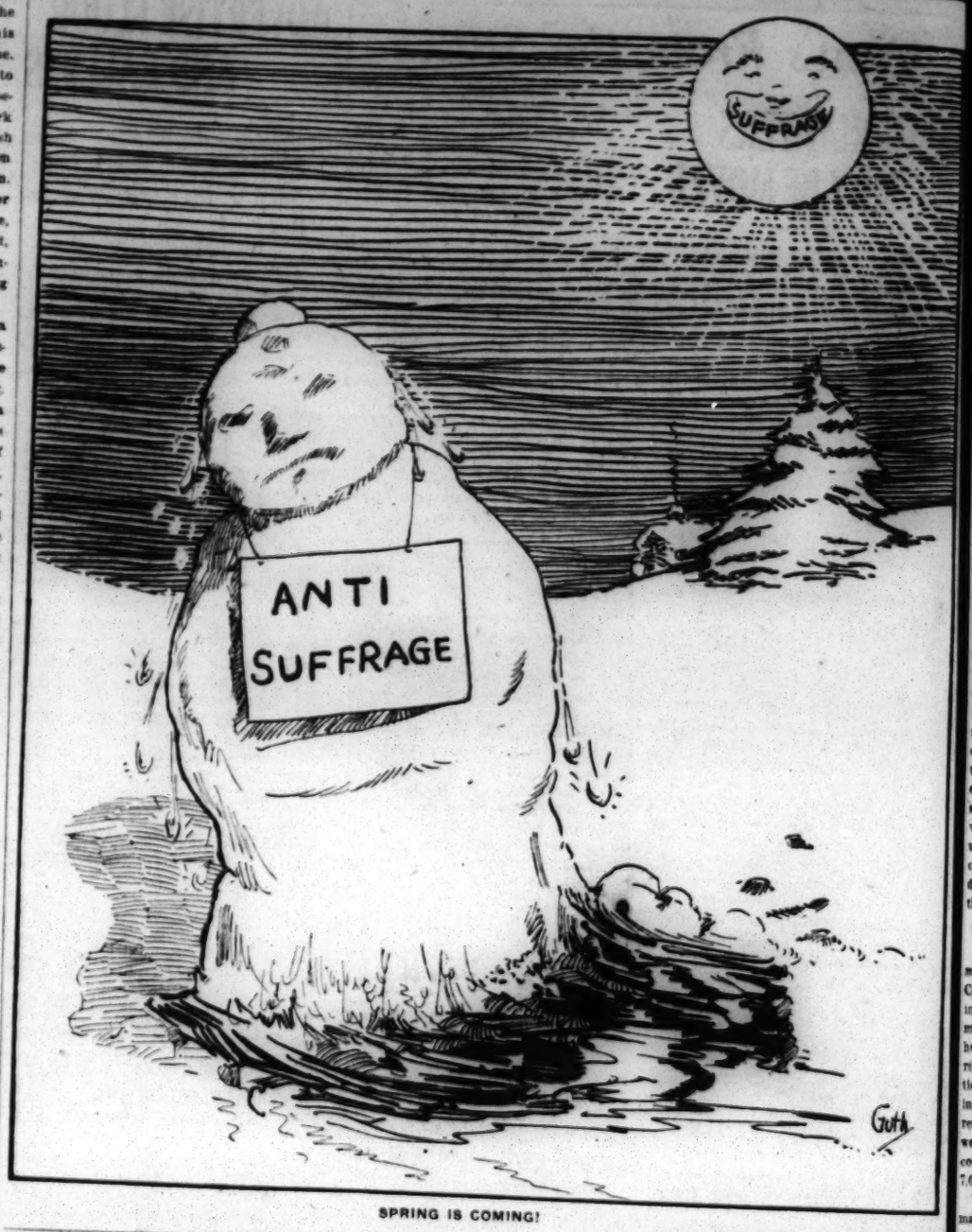
If the Supreme Court had been compelled to women, they would have been said to show a feminine lack to grasp principles in holding back their decision on this important case for nearly six months, and not handing it down till the country was on the verge of a national calamity for want of it.

Also could anything have been called a clearer case of feminine hypocrisy than the appeals to "patriotism" by various interests which have never shown a spark of that virtue? It was particularly sickening to have this appeal made by the railroads, after the way they have watered their stock, and given poor service because they had to use their money to pay interest and dividends on the watered stock instead of improving their equipment, and after they had systematically sacrificed the public good to their own profits in a hundred ways. Incidentally, the suffragists remember how the Boston and Maine was declared in the official report of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission to have paid out money to defeat woman suffrage, entering into a deal with the liquor interests for that purpose; and they remember the complaints that the Southern Pacific fought equal suffrage in California and Oregon.

Patriotism is a fine thing, but not when its name is used to divert attention from an abuse. A joke going about the papers represents one official of the Boston Elevated Railway as saying to another:

"Congratulate me, my boy! I have found a way to keep people from complaining of the jam and demanding more cars. Let's put a music box in each car and keep it playing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and then everybody will have to stand up!"

A. S. B.



SPRING IS COMING!

Half Minute Moods

A STRANGE SPECTACLE

From Christian Register.

A teacher in England, after a lesson on the prominent men of the day, asked her class which of the persons she had mentioned they would most like to see. Some said the King, some the Prime Minister; but one small boy shouted, "Please, miss, I'd rather see my farver's guv'nor." "Well," replied the teacher, "he is hardly a prominent man; but let us hear why you would like to see him." "Because, teacher, I've heard farver say as how he 'as got over two hundred hands."

HELD HIS TONGUE, BUT—

(From Detroit Free Press.)

There was once a golf match between the Rev. Dr. Sterret and Justice Harlan of the U. S. Supreme Court. The doctor discovered that his ball teed up in tempting style for a fine brassie shot; and, with the utmost deliberation, he went through the preliminary waggles, and with a supreme effort—missed the ball. For fully a minute he gazed at the tantalizing sphere without uttering a word. At length Justice Harlan remarked, "Doctor, that was the most profane silence I ever listened to."

AN ASTONISHED COOK

From the Spectator.

The tortoise is a great sleeper. One was a domestic pet in an English house. As his time for hibernating drew nigh, he selected a quiet corner in the dimly lit coal-cellar, and composed himself to sleep. A new cook knew not tortoises. In a few months the tortoise woke up and sallied forth. Screams soon broke the kitchen's calm. On entering that department, the lady of the house found the cook gazing in awe-struck wonder, as she pointed to the tortoise: "My conscience! Look at the stone which I've broken the coal wi' a' winter!"

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITY

(From Pearson's Magazine.)

The clergyman was nailing a refractory creeper to a piece of trellis-work near his front gate, when he noticed that a small boy had stepped and was watching him with great attention. "Well, my young friend," he said, pleased to see the interest he excited, "are you looking out for a hint or two about gardening?" "No," said the youth, "I'm waiting to hear what a parson says when he hammers his thumb."

LET VERMONT WOMEN VOTE

(From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

We have before us a copy of a letter sent to the Boston Transcript by M. W. Foster from Montpelier, Nov. 27, 1888, the year of Harrison's victory over Cleveland, in which campaign Vermont took so conspicuous a part. In this letter the writer, in speaking of the woman suffrage project then, said:

"No discussion during the present session of the Legislature has excited so much interest as did this, and no arguments have been heard so able or eloquent as were made by the Hon. Henry Ballard and other gentlemen who spoke in its favor."

Here is a brief extract from Mr. Ballard's plea for justice for women:

"The rallying cry of our forefathers was 'Taxation without representation is tyranny.' It is one of the main fundamental principles of the American government. If those who are taxed are represented in the government, that government must of necessity be a representative government. Suppose the fiery Sam Adams in the Revolutionary days had uttered that rallying cry in this way: 'Taxation of men without representation is tyranny; King George may tax the American women as much as he pleases!' How many American Minute Men would have responded to that cry? How many Gen. Putnams would have left their plows in the furrow and started for the front?"

Put Vermont by the side of other States where women help to make a president. Let it not be said that Vermont stood at the foot of the list of States that abolished taxation without representation for women.

EPITAPH ON A BRITISH CITIZEN

From The Englishwoman

Here lieth Herbert Kitchener Jones,
A little bundle of skin and bones,
Who went back to heaven at six weeks old,
When the winds of winter blew keen and cold.
For Herbert's mother had no control
Over the rise in the price of coal;
Nor over the price of milk and meat;
In fact, she had hardly enough to eat.
And to pay for Herbert, she went out sewing
Both when he was coming, and when he was going.
Now she says: "Catch me having another!"
So we ought to be shocked at Herbert's mother.

NOT HER WISH

William Wilberforce, the slave-liberator, had a witty sister who was an active political worker. She hustled for William, and succeeded in getting him elected to Parliament. On one occasion, when she had concluded her stump speech, some enthusiasts in the crowd shouted:

"Miss Wilberforce forever."

The lady stepped forward.

"Gentlemen, I thank you," she said, "but, believe me, I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever!"

THE SUFFRAGE CENTER

From Des Moines Leader

What is the woman suffrage center of the United States? At what point are there as many women to the east as to the west who are privileged to vote in national elections?

Against the great number of far western States which have extended the ballot to women will be balanced the heavier population of the few eastern suffrage States.

But even when this allowance is made, the reader will hardly be prepared for the statement that the suffrage center is about sixty miles east of the Mississippi River.

The equal suffrage population east of the Mississippi is 14,000,000; west of the river it is 10,500,000. The center, therefore, is that point in Illinois which puts 1,750,000 Illinoisans to the westward of it.

Here is another question: If a person starts from Pennsylvania and seeks to reach the Pacific ocean by keeping on woman suffrage territory, by how much will he fail? He will fail by the length of Iowa and by the fifty miles which separate Iowa from Kansas.

As Kansas extends eastward of the western limits of Iowa, it is a literal fact that the only place where a north and south line across the United States, west of Pennsylvania, will fail to intersect woman suffrage territory is through Iowa.

This year presidential suffrage has been granted in three States, Ohio, Indiana and North Dakota. It is the accretion of Ohio and Indiana which has swung the suffrage center east of the Mississippi. Indiana has practically the same population as California, and Indiana and Ohio together contain more people than are found in all the suffrage States west of the Mississippi except California.

Twenty-five per cent. of the women of the United States now have the right to vote for president. In the face of the defeats sustained within the year in Iowa and South Dakota, the equal suffrage cause is gaining at a surprising rate.

HIS BESETTING SIN

Town Tit-Bits

Old John Bates, an Edinburgh upholsterer, was renowned for his silence. People who had been his customers for a generation had, many of them, never heard a word from him, except "Good morning. Five shillings. Thank you. Good day."

A patron one day said to John:

"What's the best kind of mattress?"

"Hair," was the reply.

The patron, some twenty years later, had occasion to buy another mattress, and again asked what the best kind was.

"Cotton," said John.

"Cotton!" the patron cried. "Why, you told me twenty years ago that hair was the best."

The old man gave a quaint sigh.

"Talking has always been my ruin," he said.

SOLVING THE SERVANT PROBLEM

Immigrant Commissioner Caminetti Seeks to Answer "Why Is a Servant Problem?" by Forming an Employment Service

By Gertrude E. Mackenzie.

Women may be told most convincingly that they have nothing to do with the government, but "the party of the second part" has never seemed to reciprocate in this attitude of neutrality and aloofness toward the feminine half of those who were subject to its authority. And now a new and different class of interest in women is beginning to be shown by Uncle Sam, not in the line of demanding obedience to his laws, but in offering his protection and aid to womankind—as well as to mankind—in their efforts to earn a living.

In pursuance of this plan, Uncle Sam's right-hand man in the movement, Immigration Commissioner Anthony Caminetti of the Department of Labor, has recently issued his first call for a public meeting at the City Library of Washington, D. C. A general invitation was extended through the newspapers to representatives of all women's organizations in the city, whether social, political, religious, industrial or professional, to attend a "get-together meeting" and contribute their quota of service and suggestions for the solution of the servant question, the unemployment evil, unequal pay for equal work and the other problems that women must face daily, whether foreign complications threaten or not.

United States Employment Service

The idea of a United States Employment Service is not a new one with Mr. Caminetti; it has been steadily developing in his mind ever since his appointment to the Department of Labor, but he has waited until time and plans were ripe before setting the wheels in motion to organize into an effective working force the assistance which has already been promised by more than thirty women's organizations throughout the country, representing a membership of 7,000,000.

With this dynamic force at his command, Mr. Caminetti felt ready to take the first step, resulting in the library meeting, at which his general plan was outlined and received with enthusiasm. Each woman present was instructed to report back to her club and have herself or some other member designated as a permanent delegate to the Women's and Girls' Division of the United States Employment Service. The central conference will elect its chairman, and a secretary will be supplied by the Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Labor.

Positions Carefully Chosen

The work is not to stop with receiving applications and directing applicants to places of employment, but the character of the position and of the prospective employer is to be carefully scrutinized before the position is recommended to any woman, and no applicant is to be sent to localities where labor troubles exist or are threatened, or to places where labor conditions would thereby be disturbed.

No girl less than sixteen will be considered for employment, but such of them as apply for information will be advised to pursue such a course of elementary and vocational education as will develop their ability along lines of industry for which they are best fitted.

It is Mr. Caminetti's plan that the postoffices throughout the country shall be used as clearing houses to bring together those who want help and those who want work; and it is a part of the plan that information concerning positions may be franked, and also that lower rates may be charged for those using the railroads to reach their positions thus secured.

A Men's and Boys' Division of the United States Employment Service is already in operation, and, it is hoped, may prove of great value in securing positions for the national guardsmen just returning from the Mexican border.

"Why Is a Servant Problem?"

And not only is the larger, general question of unemployment to receive attention, but Uncle Sam is also planning to ask the women of this country "Why is a servant problem?" and he hopes, through the co-operation of the women's clubs of the country, to gain helpful suggestions for elevating domestic service to the dignity of a profession which shall result in efficient service and command the respect which is accorded to trained workers in other lines. And with the quality of the service and the quality of the attitude toward the worker both improved, it is hoped that the problem may be solved in a manner to benefit both mistress and maid.

To Begin in the Schools

The natural starting point for this reform seems to be the public schools, and the comprehensive program outlined provides for industrial guidance and a thorough system of vocational training, an important department of which is to be home economics and domestic science. This movement must, of course, be backed up by public opinion, and Mr. Caminetti declares that when the women of the country take it up Uncle Sam will have at his command a high-power machine for the creation of such a sentiment as will insure the success of his plan.

The interest being displayed does not appear to be based merely on a selfish desire on the part of the mistress to get better service from her maid, either, but gives evidence of being actuated by humanitarian motives and a desire for justice and a square deal for both sides. So Mr. Caminetti wants to set a certain date, in the not too far distant future, when the women throughout the country, so far as the invitation can be extended to reach them, may simultaneously begin to study, each club in its own way, the domestic problem, to determine what can be done to render such service more efficient and satisfactory, and, so far as possible, to remove the grounds for avoiding what should, under proper conditions, be an honorable and desirable profession. The next step will be to send into the Department of Labor the results of such study and the recommendations adopted, and, incidentally, this same invitation is open to the woman in domestic service, collectively or individually, to send in the results of her experience and to make recommendations from her angle of observation, which may perhaps contribute something toward the solution of the problem.

The commissioner of immigration has a large stock of ideas of his own looking to the improvement of the service and a better understanding between employer and employees, but he isn't going to give them out until he has first received suggestions from the women's clubs of the country. Then, and not before, will he have something to say.

It is gratifying to see the human side of our government being emphasized in a way that it never was before, and to realize that its officers are beginning to realize that ours should be, not only a government of and by, but also for the people.

EASTERN POLICE MATRONS UNITE

International Association Formed by Rochester Suffragist for Benefit of Erring Women—Will Make Office More Efficient

At a meeting of police matrons from eastern cities held in Rochester, N. Y., the International Association of Police Matrons was formed at the suggestion of Miss Margaret D. Corbett.

Miss Corbett, who is a strong advocate of equal suffrage, conceived the idea of the association last year, and she communicated with matrons in this country and Canada, and found so many in favor of it that she arranged the recent meeting.

In telling of the purposes of the association, Miss Corbett said:

"The office of police matron is one of the first, if not the first, of offices created by municipalities in the interest of the physical, mental, moral and sanitary welfare of women social offenders while they are incarcerated in police stations prior to the disposal of their cases in court. There are no other officials whose employment brings them into such close contact with women delinquents. Their duties give them the best opportunity to understand the temptations and corrupting influences to which weaker sisters are subjected. We know how friendless, homeless, penniless and morally and mentally defective many of the women are when they are brought to the station and placed in our care.

Importance of Matron's Work

"The great importance of the office of police matron has not been generally recognized, nor has its development been as great as we should like to see. This has been partly due to lack of co-operation among its incumbents in seeking and adopting the best and most progressive ways and means, consistent with their duties and requirements, for the benefit of those women that come under their charge. It is in the hope of correcting our defects and making our offices more efficient that we have met today to organize this International Police Matrons' Association."

Miss Corbett has been active in social service work for a number of years. For eight years she was matron in the old truant school in North street, conducted under the supervision of the Board of Education, and for the past four years she has been matron at the central police station. She has been an indefatigable worker for the interests of the unfortunate women and girls who have come under her care.

WOMEN POLL HEAVY VOTE FOR SCHOOL BONDS

Davenport, Ia.—By a vote of 1,646 to 619, Davenport citizens have voted in favor of the $450,000 bond issue for three new intermediate schools.

The woman vote showed over five to one in favor of the issue, and was remarkably heavy. A systematic campaign was carried on by the women who were backing the measure, and they lent automobiles for the canvass and polling. In only two precincts did the women poll an adverse vote, and in two others they snowed under the opposition.

The total men's vote was 880 for and 465 against, while the women cast 845 for and 154 against.

BRITISH SUFFRAGISTS MEET IN LONDON

(Continued from page 67.)

ing which they have been struggling for enfranchisement.

Women Workers' Demonstration

Seventeen suffrage societies from all parts of the British Isles supported a big women workers' demonstration at the splendid Queen's Hall. It was organized with the competence and enthusiasm for which the suffragists of Great Britain are famous. People were conducted to their seats by women stewards, imposing in broad shoulder sashes in red, white and green. The base of the stage was garlanded with yew, ivy, laurestina, yellow ribbons and oranges and lemons, imported. The stage was reserved for the speakers, other noted supporters of the cause and the representatives of seventy trades and callings. Among these were many in which women have anciently held the fort, as well as the more lately evolved or recaptured ones, such as were represented by the Agricultural Workers, Ambulance Drivers, Bacteriologists, Accountants, Bank Clerks and Cashiers, Bakers, Carpenters, Engineers, Electric Power Station Workers, Lamplighters, Munition Workers, Motor Lorry Drivers, Policewomen, Postwomen, Railway Women, Railway Engine Cleaners, Shipbuilding Engineers, Scientific Research Workers, Town Councillors and Window Cleaners. The Police and Postwomen, the members of the Women's Reserve Ambulance and the Endell Street Military Hospital Staff looked very smart in their uniforms, as did the girls in overalls, and the Oxy-Acetylene Welders in goggles and the aprons of traditional smithy pattern and material.

Mrs. Fawcett, looking wonderfully fit and well, was in the chair, and, in one of her characteristically able addresses, referred to the deathless vitality of the woman's movement, as well as to the changing attitude towards it. She made two announcements received with hearty cheers. The first was that on that day Lord Buckmaster had introduced into the House of Lords a bill to open the profession of law to women. The second, said Mrs. Fawcett, "is from our beloved International President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and announced that two more States, North Dakota and Ohio, have adopted woman suffrage.

Electoral Reform to Include Women

The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade under the Asquith Government, moved the first resolution, which held that no electoral reform omitting women is now possible. He declared himself as being always unequivocally for any suffrage bill, of "whatever size, shape or contents, that would extend the franchise to women, however few! Anything to make a start!" It was now, he said, difficult to find the opponents of suffrage measures in Parliament. They were not so proud of their opinions since women's achievements under the stress of war, and he doubted if we should hear much more of "woman's sphere." "Nearly every sex barrier has been broken down, and with most admirable results." He quoted Lord Kitchener as saying early in the war, "England will not put forth all her strength until the women are doing nearly everything done by men." He spoke of the one million women who, since the war, have passed through the employment exchanges, mostly to war work, and estimated that about three thousand a day are still passing through the exchanges, principally to establishments engaged on war work. Mr. Runciman believes that women have well earned their right to the franchise, and that this is an auspicious time to push the question.

Labor Leader Gains Support

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., General Secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, was introduced by Mrs. Fawcett as one of the labor leaders who has always held the progressive and democratic view of the conditions under which women should enter and continue in industry. In seconding the resolution, he said that the Labor Party should seize this opportunity of getting more women enfranchised than had ever before been included in a suffrage bill, and wound up a forceful and interesting plea by saying that when he heard it argued that women could not govern, he always maintained that they "couldn't make a bigger muck of it than the men have done!"

Other speakers included a representative woman of the textile industry and Mrs. Creighton, wife of the late Bishop Creighton, who moved the second resolution, urging the Government to introduce without delay an Electoral Reform Bill including women. Prominent suffragists on the platform included Miss Haldane, Lady Betty Balfour, Lady Frances Balfour, the Countess of Selborne, Mr. Dickinson, M.P., Lady Aberconway, Sir John Simon, M.P., Sir Joseph Ward (Ex-Premier and present Finance Minister of New Zealand), Mr. Walter Roch, M.P., and Lady Strachy.

New York City, N. Y.—That women are inclined to a non-partisan regime in municipal administration is shown by the interest the Woman's Municipal League of this city is manifesting in the government of the different boroughs.

Not long ago a meeting was held at League headquarters to formulate a "Platform of Progress." Steps which the women would like New York to take in the next few years were proposed. Among them were consideration of living and working conditions, and health and safety.

SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN TO HAVE LARGE HOTEL

New York City.—A big hotel for unmarried working women in the retail district of this city is now contemplated. The will of Charles B. Webster, head of a big department store for seventeen years, set apart $1,325,637 for such a building.

The Webster Apartments Corporation who established in June, 1916, to have charge of the expenditure of the legacy. Architects have drawn up tentative plans for the hotel. It will be twelve stories high and contain 400 single rooms. The officers of the corporation believe they will be able to rent the rooms well under $4 a week, and still meet expenses.

"The directors of the Webster Apartments all believe in marriage," said Mr. Townsend, counsel for the estate, "and it is our intention to give all the young women who live in this hotel an opportunity to be courted. There will be no restrictions on the normal life of an unmarried young woman."

A rooming-house for young women on moderate wages was recently opened in Chicago.

MME. BRESHKOVSKY BACK FROM EXILES

(Continued from page 67.)

interests at heart. But when the more despotic land owners were ousted from the zemstvo and lost their source of 'graft,' their leader denounced us to the Minister of the Interior as a band of conspirators. Several of us were exiled to Siberia; my husband and I were put under police surveillance, and my father was deposed from office without trial, as a 'dangerous man.' Punished as criminals for teaching the peasant his legal rights, we saw the government as it was, the System of Corruption, watching jealously through spies and secret police that their peasant victim might not be taught anything that could make him think or act like a man."

Becomes a Revolutionist

Thousands of other educated Russians who had tried to help the peasants in peaceful ways had the same experience. Their schools were closed and the teachers persecuted. They became convinced of the necessity of a change of government. Mrs. Breshkovsky became a revolutionist with the rest. She invited her husband to take part with her in the work. She says:

"I was 26 years old. My husband, like me, had a whole life before him, and therefore I thought it only fair to speak frankly. I asked him if he were willing to suffer exile or death in the cause of freedom. He said he was not. Then I left him.

Organizing Among the Peasants

"I went to Kief, joined a revolutionary group, and traveled from town to town, spreading our ideas among the Liberals. As our numbers swelled we resolved to reach the peasants themselves.

"We put on peasant dress, to elude the police and to break down the peasants' cringing distrust. I dressed in enormous bark shoes, coarse shirt and drawers and heavy cloak. I used acid on my face and hands; I worked and ate with the peasants; I learned their speech; I traveled on foot, forging passports; I lived 'illegally.'

"By night I did my organizing. You desire a picture? A low room with mud floor and walls. Rafters just over your head, and still higher, thatch. The room was packed with men, women and children. Two big fellows sat up on the high brick stove, with their dangling feet knocking occasional applause. These people had been gathered by my host, a brave peasant whom I picked out, and he in turn had chosen only those whom Siberia could not terrify. I now recalled their floggings; I pointed to those who were crippled for life; to women whose husbands died under the lash; and when I asked if men were to be forever flogged, then they would cry out so fiercely that the three or four cattle in the next room would bellow and have to be quieted. Again I would ask what chances their babies had of living, and in reply some peasant woman would tell how her baby died the winter before. Why? I asked. Because they had only the most wretched strips of land. To be free and live, the people must own the land! From my cloak I would bring a book of fables written to teach our principles and stir the love of freedom. And then far into the night, the fire light showed a circle of great, broad faces and dilated eyes, staring with all the reverence every peasant has for that mysterious thing—a book.

Sold Clothes and Jewels for Freedom

"These books, twice as effective as oral work, were printed in secrecy at heavy expense. But many of us had libraries, jewels, costly gowns and furs to sell; and new recruits kept adding to our fund. We had no personal expenses.

"Often, betrayed by some peasant spy, I left a village quickly, before completing my work. Then the hut group was left to meet under a peasant who could read aloud those wonderful fables. So they dreamed, until a few weeks later another leader in disguise came to them.

People's Party Is Started

"In that year of 1874 over two thousand educated people traveled among the peasants. An underground system was started, a correspondence cipher was

(Continued on page 72.)

THE SOUTH AN INVESTMENT FIELD

Stimulus to Agriculture and Industry Reflected in Willingness of Municipalities to Spend Money for Improvements

A few years ago the bonds of Southern cities were not particularly attractive to the investing public. Debts which the Civil War had placed upon the larger cities had made credit questionable in some cases, and talk of repudiating certain debts had strengthened the feeling that Southern bonds were not desirable.

The increasing interest which has come about recently is in some measure due to world conditions which have made all municipal bonds a good field for investment. But fundamental changes in the agricultural and industrial life of the South have influenced the trend of capital toward this section.

Higher Interest Rates

The quickening of agricultural and industrial enterprises has made a strong demand for local capital, and consequently very little is available for the purchase of municipal bonds south of Mason and Dixon's line. Consequently a market must be found in the North and West, with the result that a comparatively high interest rate must be offered to find purchasers when these bonds are in competition with Western and other securities.

South a New Field

This necessity of paying high interest rates does not reflect upon the value or soundness of Southern municipal bonds, but it must be borne in mind that the South, as a real center of American enterprise, is just beginning to be appreciated.

We have become too accustomed to looking upon the South as addicted to old-fashioned methods of doing business, and too slow in developing its resources to be seriously considered as a competitor of the West in producing food supplies.

Contrary to the prevalent belief, cotton, while the main crop, is far from being the only crop produced in the Southern States. Favorable climate and plentiful rainfall enable this section to produce a diversity of crops which is unequaled elsewhere. One-fourth of the grain crop of the country comes from those States which are considered as belonging to the Southern grop. In spite of the fact that agriculture is not developed to the same degree of efficiency as in the West, the natural fertility of the soil enabled the South to produce 30 per cent. of the animal products of the country last year, and to participate to the extent of 60 per cent. in the increase in farm products over the previous year.

Fifty-five per cent. of the $2,000,000,000 cotton crop is now being turned into manufactured products in Southern mills, and utilization of water power and waterways is increasing rapidly.

Municipal Improvements

But financing municipal improvements upon an adequate scale has not been considered necessary. The principle of "Pay as you go—if you can't pay, don't go"—has been too prevalent. The changing attitude is voiced in the Raleigh Times, which says:

"More than a year ago the Times made a plea for a really adequate bond issue—it ought to be twenty-five million—sufficient to put all the State institutions ahead of the game for a generation. Frankly to our surprise, a General Assembly which justified the old rule of the composite intelligence of a representative body being equal only to that of its most ignorant unit, seems to be on the point of seeing the wisdom of a bond issue. The $2,000,000 proposed is inadequate, but it may mark the beginnings of financial courage."

LIGHT PLANT BUILT ITSELF

With an initial outlay of $50,000 and subsequent city aid of $173,000, the municipal electric light plant of Jacksonville, Fla., built itself. The plant now represents an investment of about 2¼ million dollars.

The lighting problem of the city has been solved, and electricity for cooking is supplied at a low rate.

After the initial outlay of $50,000 and $173,000 additional from bond issues and taxation the plant has supplied the remaining funds to build itself, and has transferred to the city approximately one million dollars to reduce taxation.

After twenty-one years of existence the value of Jacksonville's municipal lighting plant is set at $1,500,000, besides allowing liberally for depreciation.

FARM LOAN BONDS

The federal land banks will commence to issue farm loan bonds about April 1. These bonds will be secured by a deposit of endorsed first mortgages on farm land on a 50 per cent. appraisal basis. The bonds are held to be instrumentalities of the government, and will be exempt from all forms of taxation.

There are said to be thousands of applications from farmers for loans on file, waiting for the opening of the farm loan banks. Obviously, farm loan bonds cannot be offered until the necessary capital has been subscribed and the mortgages acquired, because application to the farm loan board for permission to issue bonds must be accompanied by the deposit of an equivalent value of first mortgages.

With the practical failure of the public to subscribe for the capital stock of the twelve federal land banks, necessitating the secretary of the treasury to subscribe for an aggregate amount of $8,879,905 of capital out of a possible $9,000,000, the federal farm loan system must be regarded for some time to come as a purely government institution.

The farm loan act is an entirely novel departure in American political economy, and it is not to be wondered at that investors were cold.

The federal farm loan authorities maintain that they are not disappointed or discouraged with the results of the public subscriptions. The secretary of the treasury, on whose official shoulders now rests the responsibility for the federal land banks' activities, has explained that "no special effort was made to secure subscriptions."

No Dividends First Year

While subscriptions were not actually discouraged, the federal farm loan board gave out the following information to prospective buyers: That the stock would probably not pay dividends the first year; that the dividends would probably never exceed 6 per cent.; that the stock would be retired in the course of a few years at par. This naturally discouraged the public subscription, which was considered desirable from the standpoint of keeping overhead charges of the system at a minimum. In other words, stock held by individuals will receive dividends without preference, if such dividends are declared, while the stock to which the government subscribes receives no dividends.

BOND PROPOSALS

Cherokee county, S. C., has voted to issue $225,000 road bonds.

Columbus, Miss., is receiving bids upon $25,000 high school building bonds.

Hillsborough county, Fla., has received bids upon $30,000 6 per cent. bridge bonds.

Lee county, Fla., has sold $190,000 bridge and road construction 5 per cent. bonds.

Meridan, Miss.—A petition has been submitted to vote on the question of issuing bonds to build a municipal ice factory.

EAST CLEVELAND VOTES ON SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

East Cleveland, O.—East Cleveland women voted on March 15 on the special school bond issue of $575,000. As in the former election, when they voted on city commissioners and the question of annexation to Greater Cleveland, their votes were cast in separate boxes, and will be held until a decision is rendered by the Supreme Court in regard to the legality of women voting in municipal elections under a suffrage provision in the city charter. The men of East Cleveland voted by a large majority to give the women municipal suffrage, which they claim the right to do, under the Home Rule provision of the State Constitution.

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WOMAN LAWYERS TO ORGANIZE

District of Columbia Bar Association Planned at Dinner to Men Who Carried Banners in Parade

The first anniversary dinner given by the women lawyers of the District of Columbia was held on March 14 at the New Arlington Hotel. It was in honor of the four men who carried the "L. A. W." banner in the parade. Three of the men were present, William C. Taylor, Albert Temple and W. Edgar Leedy. Herbert Blase Andrew, who is in government service, was unable to attend.

Plan Bar Association

Plans were made for organizing the 80 women lawyers in Washington into a bar association, the third of its kind in the country. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and dean of the Washington College of Law, outlined some of the things a woman's bar association would advocate. She said:

"We should have a woman as public guardian to look after minors who have no parents or who are worse off than orphans. I heard Nellie Carlin, public guardian of the city of Chicago, say she was mother to 500 children. Then we should have a woman as associate judge of the Juvenile Court to look after and hear the stories of delinquent young girls. Sara Grogan knows better how to bring up girls than even our brave Mr. Taylor. Then we should have a woman assistant district attorney to deal with women and cases involving domestic relations. There are 600 persons on probation in the Police Court. How much visiting can two probation officers do in 600 families? The probation law cannot be carried out with any degree of efficiency under such conditions.

Mission of the Woman Lawyer

"The woman lawyer has a mission that is especially hers. She is equipped so far as the principles of law are concerned, but she must summon all her ability and courage and good common sense to perform her mission.

"One million two hundred thousand children are born every year in the United States. Fifteen thousand mothers give up their lives in giving to our country this first munition of war, the child. That service answers the question, 'If you vote will you be a soldier?' In no country under the sun are 15,000 men swept off by military casualities every year, year in and year out.

Progress in Last Four Years

"Do we want to have a hand, a first hand, in making the laws? Yes! we do. And now we have 135 electoral votes in which women have a share, as against 28 in 1913. The progress of the past four years is phenomenal, but what shall come to pass in the next four years depends upon the women and men working together for the uplift of humanity."

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IMPROVEMENT OF PARKS INCREASES VALUE OF LAND

Town Planner Advises New London to Follow Example of Hartford by Foresighted Development of Its Open Areas—Land Prices Will Not Be Cheaper Than They Are Today—Statistics Show Improvements Raise Valuation of Property Adjacent to Parks in Harrisburg and Madison

The building of park systems has been in the great majority of cases the forerunner of much that is included in the term City Planning, a term so often used in connection with municipal affairs in this Twentieth Century. The reason for this is that a proposal to create parks in any community is apt to meet with a degree of favor that proposals for replanning of streets or establishments of Civic centers would not at first receive. To the imagination of the average American citizen, a park is something easily pictured, and seems to be well within the realm of reasonable civic improvement.

Attention Devoted to Parks

Few and far between are the cities in this country today that have not devoted at least some consideration to the improvement of their existing parks or to the acquisition of larger open areas. In some places the fight to secure adequate parks has been long and arduous, resulting in the payment of huge sums of money by the city for comparatively small areas, while a few municipalities can thank foresighted officials for setting aside large areas in the hearts of those cities at a time when land was cheap.

In 1857 the park commissioners of New York City laid out Central Park, against the protests of many citizens who could not see why a park should be located among the rocks and morasses beyond the boundary of habitation. But there were 800 acres held for recreational purposes forever, so that when the city grew, the park filled the need of the masses for fresh air and exercise. Those commissioners saved the city millions of dollars. The park systems of Essex County, N. J. (including the city of Newark), the Metropolitan Park District of Boston and the Chicago system are three of the finest in the United States. They include hundreds of acres of meadows, woodlands and boulevards within easy access of the homes of the people.

New London Employs Expert

It was merely following the general trend, then, when four years ago the Municipal Art Society of New London, Conn., secured the services of a city planning architect of distinction, and asked him to make a survey of advisable extensions of the local park and boulevard system.

New London, once renowned as a whaling port, lies at the mouth of the Thames River on Long Island Sound. It has a harbor three miles wide, a channel 30 feet deep, and is thoroughly protected against storms and ice-jams. A distinctive appearance at once strikes the casual tourist, owing to the fact that the topography is charmingly irregular; the site rises gradually from the beaches to the rugged hills in the north section of town. Several islands in the harbor add to the beauty of New London. The large mills and factories are mainly confined to the areas skirting the waterfront, leaving the residence quarters quiet and smokeless.

Reasons for Immediate Improvement

The consultant gave four reasons why the city should act in a large way to acquire and improve land for use as parks and playgrounds. First, property was steadily increasing in value. It was never likely to be cheaper. Second, Once bought, park lands increase in value. Parks appreciate, all other public works depreciate. Third, Parks pay for themselves, by making new real estate values. Fourth, A sound park policy, vigorously pushed by public initiative, often brings rich gifts from private individuals. New London was admonished to follow Hartford's example. The Park Department there has been persistently and systematically at work for over 50 years, planning, acquiring, constructing and maintaining parks. It now has more than 1,200 acres of carefully developed play and pleasure grounds, or one acre to every 73 of its population. Moreover the Hartford Park System is for the service of the public. A girl in that city went to the superintendent one day and said she wanted to entertain friends, but did not have the house or means to do so. He found a way for her to afford her friends the entertainment at a cost within her means, and at no added expense to the city. That is the kind of a park superintendent to have.

Outline of Suggestions

A rearrangement of the small plaza around the railroad station, to make the area more serviceable, was suggested. Enlargements of four or five of the school playgrounds and the installation of simple apparatus were recommended, and planting to improve the appearance was not forgotten. An eight-acre playground on Thames street, although high in first cost, would be admirably adapted for its purpose, and is centrally located. An athletic field to be devoted to competitive games came under the suggestions. A specialist in playground construction should make provision for this, the consultant said. It was merely his duty to point out the best location.

Riverside Park on the Thames was good, but could be much improved. The elimination of some of the superfluous roads cutting across it, and the addition of recreational facilities (but not Coney Island effects) would enhance its value. The extension of Ocean Beach Park to the west, and the building of public bathhouses there, were advised. This park is the big show place of New London. The city owns 2,000 feet of the beach, and may get more, if the consultant's wish is carried out. It is a popular beach with the people, and should be developed to meet the ever-growing uses to which it must be put.

Triangular Slum Obliterated

One very definite thing, even if relatively small, that has been done in New London is the creation of a park triangle at the junction of two streets on the main north and south artery of the city. At this point, six years ago, were to be seen shacks in the last stages of usefulness, and disreputable tenements and stables. Here was a chance to turn an eyesore into an attractive breathing spot. The city officials adopted the plan submitted by the consultant; the buildings were torn down, the land cleaned up, and every vestige of the former slum obliterated. Walks were laid, shrubs and grass planted, and a low fence was erected around the triangle. Two large trees were saved and included in the little park, lending it something of an appearance of age. The total cost of this improvement, which no one regrets now, was about $12,000. This figure is rather high for a small area, but was due to the valuable land takings connected with the undertaking. It has taught the residents to acquire other park lands before they rise to prohibitive prices.

Cities often go on to greater developments when the worth of good park systems is proven.

Those municipalities that take the initiative in park matters are apt to receive land gifts from individuals for recreational purposes.

New London is working out a program for a comprehensive park system, on suggestion of an expert town planner.

The land near Reservoir Park in Harrisburg, Pa., increased in value from $1,000 an acre in 1906 to $12,500 two and a half years later, owing to park improvement.

During an eight-year period in Madison, Wis., there was an annual addition of $255,998 to the wealth of the real estate of the city.

Statistics from Harrisburg

In 1906 the Harrisburg Park Commission purchased of Mr. E. B. Mitchell certain lands to extend its Reservoir Park in Harrisburg. The whole tract, including, I think, some twelve or thirteen acres, was offered to the city at $1,000 an acre. Only a portion of the offer was accepted, and the owner, Mr. Mitchell, was very much provoked at the declination to buy all of his land at $1,000 an acre. A little more than two years later—the park in the meantime having been extended and opened—I had a desire to live close to one of its entrances, and in that portion of the Mitchell tract which was not accepted from him when offered at $1,000 an acre. I went to Mr. Mitchell, and asked his price on an acre or a half-acre. He declined to talk with me at all on the acre basis, and finally and rather grudgingly offered to sell me a half-acre at $6,250. I declined to buy, but he eventually sold not only that tract, but all the rest of it at a rate equal to or exceeding the price asked me.

This is one instance. Another is close by. The same park has so changed valuations in its vicinity that the price established some six or seven years ago of $400 an acre for land a little farther away from the park has changed to between $2,500 and $4,000 an acre for the same and neighboring land. (J. Horace McFarland, Park Commissioner.)

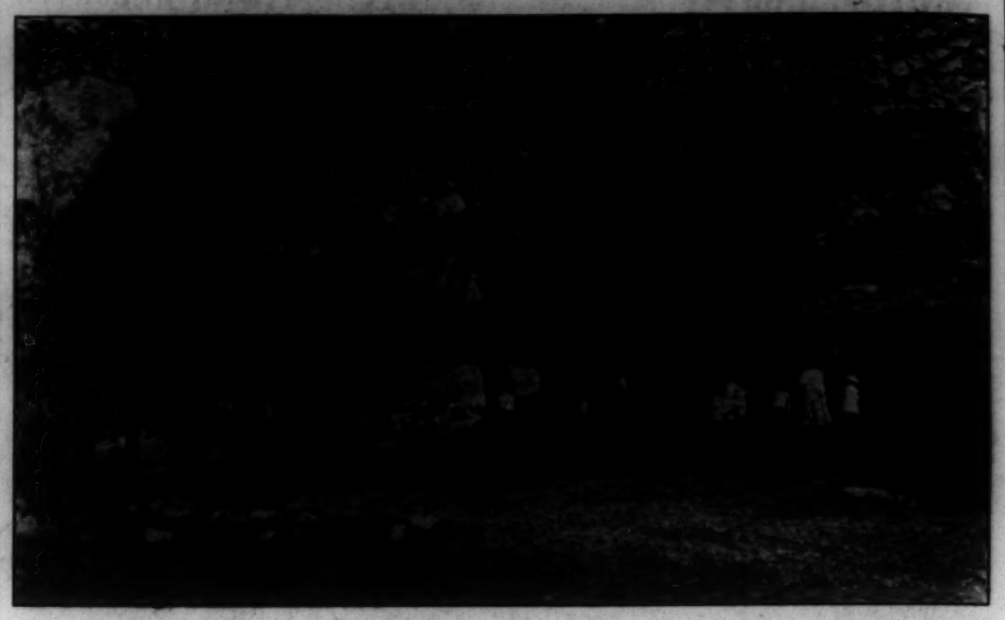
On the basis of the very conservative report of the Citizens' Committee, the parks, instead of being a burden upon the taxpayers of the city, are meeting all the expenses of their maintenance and all interest charges on the investment, and, in addition, are paying into the city treasury at least $10,000, to be expended by the city for other municipal purposes. It would seem as though such facts as these should put a stop to any criticism that the park work is placing an undue burden upon the community, or indeed any burden at all.

If the comparison be confined to real estate values alone, the result is as follows:

True value of real estate in 1900	$17,920,370
1908	$4,314,259
Increase during the period of	$16,383,589
Or an average annual increase of	$2,047,986
Of this amount, 12½% is due to park work, or	255,998
That is, during this period there has been added each year to the wealth of the real estate by virtue of the park work the sum of	255,998

The above comparisons are based on the true or actual values of property within the city. Taking the assessed values, the results shown by this report are equally interesting. Confining the comparisons to real estate, it is seen that the assessed value in 1901 was $15,201,182, which rose in 1908 to $21,738,975, making an average annual increase for the seven years covering this period in the assessed value of the real estate of the city of $923,970. On the basis that 12½ per cent. of this increase is due to the park work, there has been added each year during this period to the assessed value of the real estate by reason of the park work $116,746.25. (Madison, Wis., Park Report, 1909.)

VIEW OF RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW LONDON



The planner complimented the city on its ownership of this fine open area, and suggested slight changes in its roadways to render it of more service to the people

OCEAN BEACH PARK, NEW LONDON
The most popular pleasure grounds of the Community

Babushka Became Revolutionist and Began to Organize Peasants

Dressed in Peasant Clothes and Bark Shoes She Traveled Over Russia Spreading Liberal Ideas

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invented, the movement spread through 36 great provinces of Russia and became steadily better organized. So the People's Party was established.

Arrested and Sent to Siberia

"The System, alarmed by their spies, made wholesale arrests. I was at work in Podolia, disguised as a peasant. In my wallet was our manifesto, also maps showing the places already reached and those next to be organized. A servant girl spied them and told the servant of the local police agent. An hour later he came rushing in, and jerked the manifesto from my wallet. His eyes popping with excitement, he read the paper in a loud, thick voice. As that simple but stirring proclamation of freedom, equality and love was read, the poor, ignorant people thought it the longed for proclamation from the Czar. The news spread. Men, women and children rushed up. The district attorney came and he, too, read it aloud. Then suddenly the chief of police arrived, glanced at the wild, joyous faces around, and seized the document. 'What is this?' he asked me roughly. 'Propaganda,' I replied, 'with which the attorney and the gendarme have been very viciously inciting the people.'

"In jail I was led down to the 'Black Hole.' As I came down two besotted wretches were stumbling up. I was pushed in, the heavy door slammed and bolts rattled in total darkness. At once I was sickened by the odor. I took a step forward and slipped, for the floor was soft with excrement. I stood still until, deadly sick, I sank down on a pile of straw and rags. A minute later I was stung sharply back to consciousness and sprang up covered with vermin. I leaned against the walls and found them damp. So I stood up all night in the middle of the hole. And this was the beginning of Siberia."

Terrible 5000-Mile Journey

After two years in prison she was brought to trial, with 192 others, and sentenced to Siberia, where she remained for 22 years. Mrs. Breshkovsky thus describes the journey:

"Secretly at night, to avoid a demonstration, ten of us were led out. Other tens followed on successive nights. In the streets below were eleven 'telegas'—heavy hooded vehicles with three horses each. In one I was placed, a stout gendarme squeezed in on each side, to remain there two months. Just before my knees sat the driver. We went off at a gallop, and our 5,000-mile journey began. The Great Siberian Road was feelingly described by Mr. Kennan. A succession of bumps of all sizes; our springless telegas jolted and bounced; my two big gendarmes lurched; our horses continually galloped, for they were changed every few hours; we bounced often a whole week without stopping over ten minutes day or night; we suffered that particular agony that comes from long lack of sleep. Our officer kept the money given him by our anxious friends at home, and gave us each the government allowance of four and one-half cents a day. For sleep, we were placed in the wayside prisons. Mr. Kennan has well described the cells—reeking, crawling, infected with scurvy, consumption and typhoid. They had log walls roughly covered with plaster, often red from vermin killed by tormented sleepers. The air was invariably noisome from the open excrement tubs; the long bench on which we slept had no bedclothes. Through the walls we heard the endless jangling of fetters, the moaning of women, the cries of sick babies. On the walls were a mass of inscriptions, names of friends who had gone before us, news of death and insanity, and shrewd bits of advice for outwitting gendarmes. Some were freshly cut, but one worm-eaten love poem looked a century old. For along this Great Siberian Road over a million men, women and children have dragged, 250,000 since 1875, people from every social class; murderers and degenerates side by side with tender girls who were exiled through the jealous wife of some petty town official."

That statement was made more than twelve years ago. The number is now much greater, for in the last dozen years there has been a prodigious increase in the number of persons exiled from Russia for political reasons.

Exiles Forbidden Professions

She had been sentenced to a term of hard labor at the mines of Kara. After that she was taken to Barguzin, a bleak little group of huts near the Arctic Circle. She says:

"We arrived in February, 45 degrees below zero. I began to look for work. Seeing a few forlorn little children, I proposed a school. The police agent forbade me, and showed his police rules from St. Petersburg, which forbid an exiled doctor to heal the sick or an exiled minister to comfort the dying. No educated person may use his powers to improve his hamlet. Many ex-statesmen have hired out as laborers for the Cossacks at five cents a day."

She Starts Vegetable Gardens

(Lately Mrs. Breshkovsky has found a way for the political exiles to get around this tyrannical restriction. She has encouraged them to start vegetable gardens on the bank of the Lena river, and she secured money for tools and seeds for them from her friends outside of Russia. One of her recent letters expressed her joy over the success of this venture.)

Sentenced to Be Flogged

With three students, she escaped from Barguzin. After traveling 600 miles through the snowy wilderness they were recaptured. She says:

"As punishment for my attempt I was sentenced to four years hard labor in Kara and to 40 blows of the lash. Into my cell a physician came to see if I were strong enough to live through the agony. I saw at once that, afraid to flog a woman as political exile, for which there was no precedent, by this trick of declaring me too ill to be punished they wished to establish the precedent of the sentence, in order that others might be flogged in the future. I insisted that I was strong enough, and that the court had no right to record such a sentence unless they flogged me at once. The sentence was not carried out.

Cells Full of Vermin

"Back in Kara I rejoiced to meet seventeen women political exiles, with whom I lived in four low cells."

Some of the male political prisoners made a daring escape. Mrs. Breshkovsky says:

"For this we were all punished. One morning the Cossack guards entered our cells, seized us, tore off our clothes, and dressed us in convict suits alive with vermin. That scene cannot be described. One woman attempted suicide. Taken to an old prison, we were thrown into the 'black holes'—foul little stalls off a low grimy hall which contained two big stoves and two little windows. Each of us had a stall 8 feet by 5. On winter nights the stall doors were left open for heat, but in summer each woman was locked at night in her own black hole. The place swarmed with vermin. For three months we did not use our bunks, but fought with candles and pails of scalding water, until at last the vermin were all killed. We had been put on the 'black hole diet' of black bread and water. For three years we never breathed the outside air. We struggled constantly against the outrages inflicted on us. After one outrage we lay like a row of dead women for nine days without touching food, until certain promises were finally exacted from the warden. This 'hunger strike' was used repeatedly. To thwart it we were often bound hand and foot while Cossacks tried to force food down our throats."

The women were given no vegetables but the tops of potato plants. Many died of scurvy. Mrs. Breshkovsky did not even fall ill. She said she was too busy nursing the others.

Meets George Kennan

She was next taken to Selenzginsk, a little Buriat hamlet on the frontier of China, where Mr. Kennan saw her. He wrote:

"Her face bore traces of much suffering, and her thick, dark wavy hair, cut short in prison at the mines, was streaked here and there with gray. But not hardship, nor exile, nor penal servitude had been able to break her brave, finely-tempered spirit, or to shake her convictions of honor or duty. There was not another educated woman within a hundred miles; she was separated for life from family and friends, and she had, it seemed to me, nothing to look forward to except a few years more or less of hardship and privation, and at last burial in a lonely graveyard beside the Selenga River. The unshaken courage with which this unfortunate woman contemplated her dreary future, and the faith she manifested in the ultimate triumph of liberty in her native country were as touching as they were heroic. Almost the last words she said to me were, 'Mr. Kennan, we may die in exile, and our children may die in exile, and our children's children may die in exile, but something must come of it at last!'"

Seven Years of Solitude

"The seven years in Selenzginsk," Mrs. Breshkovsky says, "were the hardest of my 23 years in Siberia, for I spoke to but a few political exiles who stopped there several weeks. In winter—from 20 to 50 below zero—I used to put my chair up on the brick stove and sit with my head close to the thatch." Hence the severe rheumatism that now affects her. "The government had allowed $6 a month. My hut rent was 50 cents, wood $1.50, food $4.00. My friends at home? Yes, they sent money too, but of course I sent that to my friends at Kara. At long intervals one of their many letters reached me—sometimes sewed in the lining of a Buriat cap. I grew almost frantic with loneliness, and to keep my sanity I would run out on the snow shouting passionate orations, or even playing the prima donna, and singing grand opera arias to the bleak landscape, which never applauded.

"The seven years over, I was allowed to travel all through Siberia. By the increasing procession of political exiles from Russia I knew that our work was spreading."

Returns to Russia

In 1896, having served out her sentence, she returned to Russia. She found her sister more infirm than she was, after all her hardships; from which she drew the conclusion that mental occupation and interest have more power to preserve health than a luxurious environment.

Resumes Work for Revolution

Mrs. Breshkovsky soon resumed her propaganda work for the revolution. By this time she had become a Socialist. For years she traveled all over Russia. She found the peasantry even more wretched than when she went away, but also much more intelligent and wide-awake, and more nearly ripe for revolution. She says:

"When I began again to travel I noticed at once a vast difference. I no longer walked, but had money for the railroads, and so covered ten times the ground. For six years the railway compartment was my home. I had meetings on river boats by night, in city tenement rooms, in peasant huts, and in the forests; but, unlike the old times, the way had always been prepared by some one before me. I was constantly protected. Once in Odessa the police came into the house where I was staying. I at once became an old peasant woman."

In a twinkling she had changed. Her shawl had come up over her head, her hands were clasped in her lap, her head nodded. A bent, decrepit old peasant looked from under the shawl with a vacant grin.

Has Hairbreadth Escapes

She had many hairbreadth escapes. Once she was at the railroad station where the police were watching every outgoing train for her. In the waiting room she got into conversation with a party of nuns and their abbess. The abbess was attracted by her, as almost everybody was, and invited her to visit their convent. She left the station in their company, without suspicion, and spent several days in the convent, while the police scoured the city for her.

Once she was spending a week in Kiev with a girl of 17, who was under police surveillance. They slept together in her tiny tenement room. The spies watching her window, perceived that there was someone with her. The next night suddenly a gendarme knocked and said, "There is someone sleeping with you, why have you not announced it to the police?" Fortunately Mrs. Breshkovsky was out at the time. The girl was terribly frightened, but managed to reply, "Only my grandmother who has come to see me." The moment he had gone she slipped out into the rain and found Mrs. Breshkovsky at a secret meeting. There they dressed her in silks as a fashionable lady, and sent her to the railway station in a carriage, in style.

Once the police surrounded a country house where she was visiting friends. It was the cook's day out. Mrs. Breshkovsk put on the cook's clothes and stood in the kitchen, cooking the dinner while they searched the house.

Comes to America

In 1904 she came to America and addressed great audiences in Boston, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia (where the Russians carried her around the hall on their shoulders in triumph). She spent some time among the settlement workers at Hull House in Chicago, at Denison House in Boston, and at the Nurses' Settlement on Henry street, in New York. Everywhere she made the same profound impression. Miss Helena Dudley, who was then at the head of Denison House, said that no six years of her life had been worth so much to her as the six weeks that Mrs. Breshkovsky spent there.

At first, in addressing American audiences, she had to speak in French, and the editor of The Woman's Journal went around with her to some of the women's clubs and acted as interpreter. But before many months she picked up English enough to do without a translator.

Meets Julia Ward Howe

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe spoke with her at a great Russian freedom meeting in Faneuil Hall, and the two noble old ladies took to each other very much. Mrs. Howe invited her to her home to lunch, and, by way of welcome, sat down to the piano and struck up the Russian National Anthem. Mrs. Breshkovsky put her hands to her ears, with a cry. She explained to her astonished hostess that that tune was always played in honor of the Czar, and that the revolutionists did not like it.

Resisting all the persuasions of her American friends to stay where she was safe, she went back to Russia, was arrested and tried with Dr. Nicholas Tchaykovsky, and was again exiled to Siberia, this time for life. A large and influentially signed petition in her behalf from England and America probably saved her from death.

Centre of Comfort for Exiles

She passed several winters at Kirensk, a small town on an island in the Lena river. All the hundreds of political exiles in that region used to come to her for consolation and advice. She said that she was like a father confessor. If any of them had been driven by desperation to drink, or other evil courses, they dreaded her rebukes exceedingly. She gave them not only inspiration and encouragement, but such material help as she could, mending their clothes and otherwise looking after them.

Is Sent to the Far North

She was closely watched by the police, yet she escaped by a bold and ingenious stratagem, and got nearly to Irkutsk before she was caught. For this she was punished with two years' solitary confinement in the prison at Irkutsk, and was then sent to Yakutsk in the far north. It was currently reported that she was to be sent still further on to Bulun, a tiny village of savages under the Arctic Circle; but a strong protest was made by the American press as well as by her friends in Europe, and she was allowed to come back to Irkutsk. There she was kept under close surveillance, relays of six policemen watching the house day and night, and forcing their way in every now and then, to make sure she had not escaped. Though she was 73 years of age, in frail health, and suffering from cataract on both eyes, the government was thoroughly afraid of the dauntless old woman.

Recovers Her Health

At last permission was obtained for her to go to Minoussinsk, where the climate is a little milder. Here she recovered her health, and here among a friendly group of other exiles, she was living happily, except for her distress over the world situation, when the revolution for which she had toiled so long came at last.

"Revolution by the whole people is our one object, and for this the time is near," said Mrs. Breshkovsky when she was in America. "Now in a few months they will rise by millions. We shall sweep away the System of the Czar, and Russia will be free. Arms? There are plenty. Why in recent riots have soldiers refused to fire on the crowd? Because all through the army are soldiers and even officers working secretly for the cause. Arms—yes, and brains—for in the universities and in every profession are wise, resolute men to guide the wild passions of revolt. In the zemstvos are hundreds of officials straining to hasten our struggle. So the movement has suddenly swelled. Day and night they work. In place of sleep, a dream of freedom; in place of warmth and food and drink, the same dream. Freedom to think and speak! Freedom to work! Justice to all! This dream is old in American breasts."

The day was not so near then as she thought; but it has come.

Mrs. Breshkovsky not only taught us far more than we had ever known about conditions in Russia, and fired us with new sympathy for the Russians in their struggle; but she gave us fresh zeal for the struggle for freedom everywhere. Naturally Mrs. Breshkovsky believes in woman suffrage. She says that in Russia the women have been the best workers in the cause of freedom. In far-away Siberia, she has been a constant reader of The Woman's Journal, and again and again she has sent us warm congratulations when one State after another gave women the right to vote. Let us hope that in regenerated Russia "universal suffrage" will mean suffrage not only for the peasants, but for the women.

Long Exile in Siberia Under Surveillance of Cossack Guards

Forced to Live in Vermin-Infested Cells—Prisoners Were Outraged and Flogged—Resorted to Hunger Strikes to Get Better Treatment